

## SLOW DEATH FOR MODEL CITIES



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and Dr. Edward Pfeffer, acting superintendent of schools, flank Valerie Curry, first prize winner in essay contest. Also in picture are 13 other finalists. From left to right are: Jacquelyn Gathright, Deborah Dancy,

Griselda Mitchell, JoAnn Graves, Shirley Almeida, Barbara Butterfield, Mayor Gibson, Sheila Porter, Miss Curry, Renee Brown, Dr. Pfeffer, Jacqueline Butterfield, Berathenis Kemp, Nancy Carl, Benita Nesbitt and LeFerrell VanDiver.

## Despite Nixon Axe, Some Programs Can Run to '74

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Will Model Cities be phased out and required to close up shop in Newark?

Will the Community Development Administration, which since 1969 has been involved in health, housing, law enforcement, economic development, and other services, continue to serve the city's people?

Or will Model Cities, born and named during the Johnson Administration, become just another program with promises from Washington, which are never carried to fruition?

Nationally, the answer lies somewhere in the outcome of the power struggle that seems to be emerging between President Nixon and the senators and representatives who make up the 93rd Congress.

President Nixon has indicated, in speeches, manifestoes and directives, that much of the antipoverty programs, subsidized housing, community services, and other social efforts - which once seemed slated for continuation and expansion - will be scrapped.

Newark officials estimate the President's threatened slashes could cost the city some \$30 million in health, education, manpower, antipoverty and Model Cities, plus hundreds of millions in housing and renewal funds. The possible losses include \$2.6 million the city expected for Model Cities in 1974.

Locally, according to present indications, most federal aid to the city government will be in the form of Planned Variations funds, which is administered by the Mayor's Policy and Review Office (MPRO).

According to the acting  
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## Rent Strikers Still Struggle

Tenant groups at several Newark housing projects have rejected a recent truce between one tenant group and the housing authority, and vowed to continue their rent strike.

The Newark Tenant Council, headed by James Rone, recently announced that it had reached agreement with the Newark Housing Authority to end the rent strike as of Feb. 1. Any tenants who refused to pay after that would be subject to eviction.

But tenant organizations at Columbus, Kretschmer, Scudder and Stella Wright Homes have charged that Rone acted on his own, without the consent of the tenants who have waged the fight since early 1970.

Ellsworth Morgan, director of the rival Newark Tenants Organization, said the strike would continue until the tenants themselves decided to end it.

Henry Amidor and Mrs. Rosa Lee Gray, leaders of the Columbus strike, said the authority must improve services and repairs before tenants in the 1,600-family

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## Essay Winners Named Education Center, Arts High Get Top Prizes

A senior from Newark's Education Center for Youth is the top prize winner in the essay contest sponsored by the Kenneth A. Gibson Civic Association and INFORMATION.

Miss Valerie Curry, 17, of 265 S. 6th St. edged out 221 other high school students who entered the writing contest. The theme was "What We Can Do to Improve Our Neighborhood."

Students from Arts High School won both second prizes and both third prizes, and six of the nine honorable mentions, too. Of the 222 students who entered the contest, 130 are students of Arts High.

The 14 top essays were selected by three judges and the prizes were presented by Mayor

Kenneth A. Gibson at a recent ceremony.

Miss Curry received \$100 as first prize. Other prizes were \$50 each for second prize, \$25 each for third, and \$10 for honorable mentions.

The other winners were:

SECOND PLACE - Renee Olivia Brown, 16, of 62 S. 13th St., a junior at Arts, and Nancy Carl, 15, of 53 Halsted St., a sophomore at Arts.

THIRD PLACE - Barbara Butterfield, 16, of 130 S. 13th St., a junior at Arts, and Jacquelyn Gathright, 16, 66 11th Ave., a senior at Arts.

HONORABLE MENTION - Deborah Alisa Dancy, 15, and Griselda Mitchell, 15,

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## Project Rubs Out Those Dirty Rats

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Rats present a greater danger to residents of Newark than any other health hazard.

Thriving on garbage and unprotected foods, they cause more illness, loss of food through contamination, destruction of property, and death than any other mammal.

Rat diseases include rat bite fever, typhus, and trichinosis. Many fires are caused by electric wires gnawed bare by rats. And rats can multiply as often as every six weeks.

Newark's Model Neighborhood, with its garbage-strewn backyards, alley ways, sewers and basements along with abandoned buildings and cars, provides the economic and social decay ideal for rat populations to grow.

But fortunately, the Newark Rat and Pest Control Project, with 14 staff exterminators, sanitation equipment, and operating personnel, is out in the community directly serving the needs of families unable to afford insecticides or rodent killers themselves.

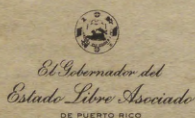
Their work takes them into unpleasantly dank, vermin-infested basements, sewers, and garbage storage sheds, as well as open lots used as community dumping grounds.

"See! Look at this rat entry," said Lenildo Perez, a project  
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This furry little fellow can kill you. He's one of the rats trapped by a special health project in Newark.

Este animalucho peludo puede matarte. Es una de las ratas atrapadas durante un proyecto especial de sanidad en Newark.



El Gobernador del  
Estado Libre Asociado  
DE PUERTO RICO

MENSAJE DEL GOBERNADOR  
HONORABLE RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ COLÓN  
A LOS PUERTORRIQUEÑOS RESIDENTES EN NEWARK

Me siento muy complacido al enviar a mis conciudadanos residentes en Newark este mi primer mensaje como Gobernador del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico.

Al asumir la gobernación, comprendo la inmensa responsabilidad que acepto ante todos los puertorriqueños. También estoy consciente de que esta responsabilidad la asumo con el respaldo de todos los puertorriqueños.

El gobierno que he de dirigir estará orientado fundamentalmente a buscar las soluciones a los principales problemas de nuestro pueblo. La pobreza extrema, que todavía existe en la Isla, el desempleo, la falta de viviendas adecuadas, el mejoramiento de los servicios de salud, el mejoramiento de la educación pública, tendrán la absoluta prioridad en la repartición de los recursos económicos del Estado Libre Asociado. Yo no podré, como he dicho antes, reír, estar satisfecho, mientras existan en Puerto Rico esos problemas.

Con esta línea de pensamiento, más la colaboración patriótica de todos mis conciudadanos, tengo la seguridad de que podremos vencer estos males.

Quiero aprovechar para desear a todos ustedes prosperidad y felicidad en el nuevo año que acaba de comenzar. Quiera Dios que sea un año plétórico de bendiciones para Puerto Rico, mis hermanos de Newark y toda la humanidad.

*Rafael Hernández Colón*  
Rafael Hernández Colón

8 de enero de 1973

The new governor of Puerto Rico, Rafael Hernández Colón has sent this special message to Puerto Rican residents of Newark. An English translation appears on page 2, along with stories on his inauguration.

Este es el texto del mensaje especial que el nuevo gobernador de Puerto Rico, Rafael Hernández Colón ha enviado a los Puertorriqueños residentes en Newark. Una traducción al Inglés aparece en la página 2.



# 'Era de Buena Esperanza'

MESSAGE OF HON. RAFAEL HERNANDEZ COLON, GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO, TO ALL PUERTO RICANS LIVING IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

I am very pleased to send my fellow citizens living in Newark this, my first message as Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

As I take over the government, I understand the immense responsibility that I accept before all Puerto Ricans. I am also aware that I assume this responsibility with the endorsement of all the Puerto Ricans.

The government I will direct will be fundamentally oriented to find solutions to the principal problems of our people. The extreme poverty that still exists in the island, the unemployment, the lack of adequate housing, and the improvement of public education, will have absolute priorities in the distribution of the economic resources of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth. I cannot, as I have stated in the past, laugh and feel satisfied, as long as those problems exist in Puerto Rico.

With this line of thought, and the patriotic collaboration of all my fellow citizens, I can rest assured that these ills will be conquered.

I want to take this opportunity to wish you all prosperity and happiness during this new year that has just started. May God grant that it will be a year full of blessings for Puerto Rico, my brothers in Newark and all humanity.

Rafael Hernández Colón

January 8, 1973

SAN JUAN, P.R. — Un aura de hermandad, júbilo, orden y fe prevaleció durante los actos de inauguración del nuevo gobernador de Puerto Rico, Don Rafael Hernández Colón, a pesar de la tristeza que invadía al pueblo en esos días por la trágica y prematura muerte del pelotero Puertorriqueño Roberto Clemente.

Desde temprano, líderes y embajadores de varios países, políticos y miembros del nuevo gabinete, comenzaron a reunirse con invitados de la prensa en una de las alas laterales de la Rotunda del Capitolio Insular, en Puerta de Tierra.

Por primera vez la prensa hispana de Nueva York, Nueva Jersey y Miami fué invitada a este tipo de actos.

Su discurso unaugural proclamó lo que Hernández Colón llama la "Era de Buena Esperanza" que habrá de combatir el período crítico "de estancamiento político y social, de progreso relativamente lento, de deterioro, confusión, incertidumbre e indecisión," en el que el pueblo de Puerto Rico, como muchos otros países a través del mundo, ha caído en el transcurso de la experiencia humana.

Durante los 38 minutos que durara su mensaje el nuevo gobernador se vió interrumpido por jubilantes aplausos más de 40 ocasiones. Ya hacia el final, el nuevo gobernador reafirmó su fé en la capacidad, la fortaleza de espíritu, la grandeza de alma y la rectitud de la esperanza del pueblo Puertorriqueño, a través de cuyos esfuerzos y sacrificios habrá de surgir el nuevo Puerto Rico.

Y de una manera más directa, terminó diciendo a sus compatriotas: "Ayúdenme, dénneme sus manos, yo solo no lo puedo hacer, los necesito a ustedes, los necesito a todos..."

La Era de Buena Esperanza comienza hoy."

Y este mismo espíritu de fé y buena voluntad fué transmitido a todos los actos que siguieron a las ceremonias de inauguración esa mañana.

Fue de notar la paz y el orden que prevaleció durante el cambio de gobierno.



Vandals and winds are slowly removing the Model Cities bus stop shelters and leaving riders out in rain and snow again. This fallen shelter was on Clifton Ave. near Sacred Heart Cathedral.

El viento y los vándalos están poco a poco destruyendo los albergues de las paradas de auto-buses de ciudades modelos. Este albergue caído es el de la parada de Clifton Ave. frente a la Catedral del Sagrado Corazón.

## 'Era of Good Hope'

By RAUL DAVILA

SAN JUAN, P.R.—An aura of brotherhood and order, mixed with joy and faith, prevailed during the recent inaugural ceremonies of the new Governor of Puerto Rico, Hon. Rafael Hernández Colón, despite the grief that the tragic and premature death of baseball player Roberto Clemente had brought to the islanders.

Commonwealth leaders, national and foreign ambassadors, politicians, new cabinet members, and members of the Spanish press from New York, New Jersey and Florida - which for the first time was invited to these acts and treated lavishly - gathered early in one of the lateral rooms of the Insular Capitol in Puerta de Tierra.

His inaugural speech proclaimed what Governor Hernández calls an "Era of Good Hope," that will do away with the critical period of social and

political "stagnation, relatively slow progress, decay, confusion, uncertainty and indecision" in which Puerto Rico, like many countries throughout the world, has fallen in the course of human experience.

During the 38 minutes of his speech, the new governor was interrupted by jubilant applause on more than 40 occasions. Close to the end, he reaffirmed his faith in the "talents, the spiritual strength, the generosity of soul and the righteousness of the hopes of the Puerto Rican," through whose own efforts and sacrifice "The New Puerto Rico" will rise.

And in more direct manner, he closed by saying to his countrymen, "Help me, give me your hands; I cannot do it alone, I need you, I need you all."

"The Era of Good Hope starts today."

This same spirit of faith and good will pervaded all the ceremonies that followed the morning inauguration.

## A Tax Break? No Fooling!

Property owners in Newark may have good reason to feel relieved by the \$127.7 million municipal budget Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson recently submitted to the City Council. Although it runs 7 per cent higher than last year's adopted budget, the 1973 budget

apparently requires less revenue from general property tax.

Last year, Newark's general tax rate was \$9.63 per \$100 of assessed valuation. There is, however, a possible decrease of 17 cents in the general tax rate for 1973 due to additional sources of revenues available to

the city.

Newark is slated to get \$14.7 million in "general revenue sharing" from the Federal Government to support its current budget, and some \$80 million from other miscellaneous revenues, fees, permits, licenses and state aid as well as various business taxes.

In addition, there is available a surplus \$6 million from last year's budget, and some \$7.5 million is expected to be collected this year, a sum representing last year's delinquent property taxes.

The city's operating budget still needs \$19.5 million to be raised through the general property tax. Newark's property tax base is currently stable because of new construction, though it is \$800,000 less than last year.

General property tax in the City of Newark must support three levels of governments

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## MAYOR CITES COMPLAINTS OF POLICE MISTREATMENT

Police mistreatment of citizens is still a problem in Newark, says Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson.

In a recent interview the mayor said he did not believe there had been much improvement in the situation since he was elected in 1970.

"I get too many consistent complaints," Gibson asserts. "There are continuous complaints, especially from Spanish-speaking citizens."

The mayor said he had

referred all complaints to the Police Department for investigation, and he had discussed the problem with then Police Director John Redden "at least once a month."

The solution to the problem, the mayor believes, is tighter discipline in the department.

"It's a question of control," declared the mayor. "If nobody gets chewed out, nothing happens... And the police know that in most cases, nothing will happen."

The Puerto Rican students

believe they will really have to fight...and are only willing to continue pressuring the legal way for a little while longer. They complain there has been no response from university officials to their demand that a Puerto Rican studies coordinator be hired in January, to prepare for courses next September.

For many of the 300 Puerto Rican students, many of whom were admitted under the open enrollment program, there are other pressing issues such as working for improved tutoring, and increasing the number of Puerto Rican students enrolled.

## Dial a Doctor

Is your child sick and you don't have -- or can't reach -- your own doctor?

Then you can call United Hospitals and get free advice by phone. The new service is available weekdays at 484-8000, extensions 424, 425 or 426.

Dr. Anna Haroutunian says the phone service is designed to meet the community's need for medical guidance, and reduce the number of needless visits to the hospital emergency room.



# Central High -- Not Worst But Not Best

Students, Parents and Teachers Try to Improve School, Fight Bad Publicity

By MARILYN Y. GAYNOR

Central High School is not as bad as people say.

Approaching the school on High Street you see a complex of bright shiny buildings that comprise Rutgers University and Newark College of Engineering. In sharp contrast, there is the drabness of Central.

However, the recently added swimming pool and gym tend to disguise the reality of Central High—a dilapidated building with broken windows, shabby plywood patchwork and doors with chains on them. There is only one public entrance to the building.

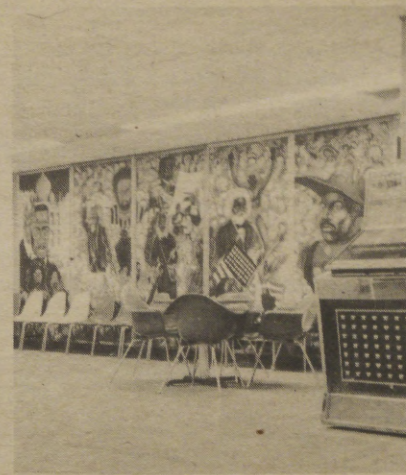
Once inside, the realities of an antiquated building are reinforced by a cafeteria that is too small, an old auditorium that cannot possibly serve its function, drab and dimly lit hallways and overcrowded classrooms.

In a sense, Central is an ancient relic, an educational dungeon. It's a place where many of Newark's poorest families must send their children.



PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES

Students at Central High School have an old, crowded cafeteria and a bright new lounge. Mural of black heroes was painted by students.



Los estudiantes de la Escuela Superior Central tienen una cafetería vieja y de poca capacidad y un salón de recreo nuevo y alegre. El mural de héroes negros fué pintado por estudiantes.

For years, Central has been the place for students who could not adjust at other high schools in the city. The problem students, as a rule, were sent to Central. However, as of this year that practice has stopped. In past years, if

you did not succeed there, the only alternative was to drop out of school. Central has been the "Underground Railroad" of Newark public schools—the only way out for students with serious hangups. Some of the faculty and

administrators at Central, despite its many problems, still manage to understand and remain sensitive to student needs.

Paul Herbster, the teacher in the print shop, has been so encouraged by the

achievements of his students that he is trying to raise enough money to take them on a trip to Florida. Miss Sally McDonald, Black History teacher, had wall-to-wall carpet installed in her classroom.

Programs for students who were labeled "not academically oriented" have been instituted in the print shop and the business department. Students are in these programs for three periods of the school day, working to develop skills in office management and printing. The students in the print shop said they like the program and feel that they are being productive. Hopefully, they will graduate with workable skills in areas that they enjoy.

Recently, attention has been focused on the school's drug traffic, low academic achievement in areas such as reading, crumbling physical structure, and staggering student absenteeism.

Mrs. Bertha Gibson, whose eldest daughter is a graduate of Central High School and whose youngest daughter still attends the school, says there

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La Sra. Cora Rosetta Blake, Gerente de Imprenta para la Cámara de Comercio y ex-camarrera, recibió el premio de servicios por parte del Club de Rotarios de Newark.

Mrs. Cora Rosetta Blake, manager of printing for Newark Chamber of Commerce and former waitress, has received Service Award of Newark Rotary Club.

## NEWARK'S NEW TOP COP WELCOMES CHALLENGES

By TOM SKINNER

Until recently, Lt. Edward Lee Kerr was pretty much set on attaining one goal as a member of Newark's Police Department. He wanted to work his way up to the rank of deputy chief before retirement. On December 10, however, he was selected by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson to be Newark's first black police director.

But the Council rejected Kerr as permanent police director, although he now occupies the position for a 90-day period. His rejection by the Council, however, does not detract from Kerr's achievements.

What does Lt. Kerr think of his new position?

"It's a very interesting challenge, this job," he said.

"But if a man is weak, he's dead."

Kerr stressed the fact he's people-oriented, but the dual system of justice that exists in our society poses a real moral problem.

Then he smiled and said, "But I can't let it get me down."

The 48-year-old native of Willacoochee, Ga., who joined the Newark police force at 34, reached the top through his own determined efforts and persistence in the face of

overwhelming odds.

To a great extent, Kerr's career suggests that he's a self-made man with a capacity for overcoming adversity. He learned the value of education the hard way as a high school dropout in the Navy during World War II.

"I had only been overseas a few months," he said, "when we took an exam for officers' training school. Only I and one other guy passed the test out of the entire outfit, but I was

turned down later because I didn't have a high school diploma."

Returning to Newark after his discharge in 1946, Kerr went to work, then returned to Central High where he received his diploma in 1949. The acting police director, the father of six children, now attends Rutgers University where he is studying for a bachelor's degree in political science. Kerr already has an associate degree in police science.

## City to Open Drug Center

By C. ALAN SIMMS

APCA, the Addiction Planning and Coordinating Agency for Newark, hopes to open the old Babies Hospital as a drug treatment facility in the near future.

The building at 15 Roseville Ave., near West Market Street, will house what the city calls a "Multi-Phasic Drug Treatment Program" composed of resident and out-patient care.

Included in the services are: a 45-bed detoxification unit for addicted persons with medical care; a medical lab to detect hepatitis, anemia, etc.; 120 bed-short-term residence, and referral to methadone maintenance where advisable.

In addition, the center is to provide initial counseling and therapy to motivate addicts away from drug dependence; vocational training, and referral to other rehabilitation programs as an information center.

APCA Director Donald Tucker calls the new facility a "central conduit for delivery of treatment services." He says it will maintain an intake and referral department which will bring all information regarding drugs in the city into one place, where they can be reviewed and evaluated.

Patients will come from court referrals, other rehabilitation programs, and off the streets.

Reaction from directors of other city drug programs to the soon-to-be-opened center has been mild.

They agree on its worth, but take a wait-and-see attitude. Joe Maher, director

of the N.J. Drug Rehabilitation Center of Essex County (formerly the Dana Clinic), observes: "It will be a good thing when it is a reality."

The center will use a building that has been vacant since Babies Hospital merged with Presbyterian Hospital to form the United Hospitals of Newark several years ago.



Old Babies Hospital on Roseville Ave. is to become a residential drug rehabilitation center.

El viejo Babies Hospital en la Avenida Roseville pasará a ser una residencia y centro de rehabilitación para drogadictos.

## Wanted -- Top Talent

The hunt for talent for high-level city jobs isn't getting any easier.

In fact, it's harder to recruit for top jobs now than in the last two years, says Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson.

The reason, he says, is the approaching city election in May 1974. This makes it impossible to promise employment to any new employee—other than those

under Civil Service—beyond June 30, 1974.

In recent months there has been a flurry of resignations and terminations. The administration has had to find new directors for the Community Development Administration, the Departments of Police, and Health and Welfare, and the Divisions of Tax Assessment, Personnel, and Health,

## Found - Missing Uncle

A missing person case—reaching from Naples, Italy, to Toms River—has been cracked by Deputy Mayor Joseph Frisina.

Frisina was asked by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson to check into a letter from Paul Manzi of Naples, who wanted to find out what had happened to his 85-year-old uncle, Onfrío Manzi. The uncle used to live at 17 Poe Ave. in Vailsburg, and had been too ill in recent months to write to his nephew in Italy.

Frisina checked with neighbors and storekeepers in the area, and learned the aged man was in a nursing home in Toms River. He sent the information to Italy, and the nephew wrote back:

"I can't find nice words enough to tell you my relatives' great joy and mine as well... I wish to have a grateful thought towards Mr. Kenneth A. Gibson, Mayor of Newark, who was so much careful and quick to give a gentleman like you the task to follow through on my letter."



# ACTION NOW

643 • 7171

Here are actual cases from the files of ACTION NOW, Newark's around-the-clock complaint and referral service. ACTION NOW was designed to cut through red tape and make things happen fast when you have complaints about housing, welfare, discrimination, rats, trash, consumer frauds or any other problems. You can call 643-7171 any hour of the day or night, or visit ACTION NOW neighborhood offices at 217 Ferry St., 406 Springfield Ave., 572 Broadway, 979 Bergen St. and 358 South Orange Ave. Rev. Ralph T. Grant is executive director.

A family was burned out of their Peshine Avenue home shortly before Christmas. They asked ACTION NOW for help in getting furniture and bedding.

ACTION NOW arranged with the Family Service Bureau to provide the family with everything they needed.

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A woman from Clinton Hill purchased a floor-length dress from a downtown shop. She tried to return it later the same day, but was told that there were no exchanges or refunds for such dresses. She then went to ACTION NOW.

ACTION NOW called the store and asked for a refund, since the woman had not been told that the sale was final. The store gave the money back to her.

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A man in the Ironbound complained of frequent flooding from a blocked sewer basin at Ferry Street and Wilson Avenue. The corner is a busy school crossing, and is in front of a church.

ACTION NOW arranged with the Public Works Department to remove all dirt and waste from the sewer catch basin, and the problem was alleviated.

The principal of Harriet Tubman School asked ACTION NOW for a list of 40 needy families who could receive food baskets at Christmas. The principal said he had contacted other agencies for help, but to no avail.

Within three days ACTION NOW had compiled a list of 40 families for the principal.

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ACTION NOW learned that a family was living in a condemned building on S. 18th Street without furniture, clothing or food.

A community aide from ACTION NOW visited the family to determine the help that was needed. ACTION NOW then contacted several agencies and obtained food and clothing for the family. The agency also obtained a \$50 contribution from a concerned citizen.

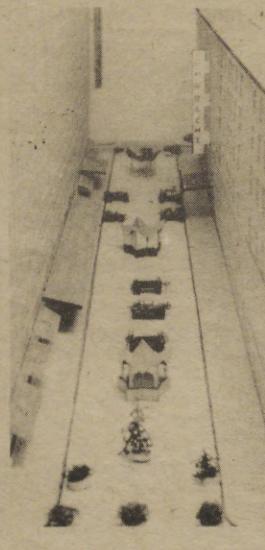
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A man on 14th Avenue, just home from the hospital, told ACTION NOW his apartment was cold because of a faulty thermostat.

ACTION NOW called the superintendent and the landlord. The next day the ill man called ACTION NOW to report the thermostat had been repaired and he had sufficient heat.



Tom White hopes to see a mall outside his store.



A model of Halsey St. Mall.

Tom White espera que su negocio sea parte del paseo. Modelo del paseo de tiendas en Halsey St.

PHOTO BY AL JEFFRIES

## Have a Ball on Halsey Mall

Tom White believes the path to success for downtown business in Newark goes right down the middle of Halsey Street.

White, who runs the World Wide Handicrafts Shop at 36 Halsey St., has been campaigning for years to turn part of Halsey Street into a pedestrian mall — with special facilities and events to lure shoppers back from suburban centers.

His belief — shared by small merchants in the area and by city planners — will soon be put to the test. In April the street will be closed to traffic between Washington Park and Academy Street every Saturday.

This is just a trial. If it succeeds, the Halsey Street Association may push for weekday closings and for some permanent improvements in the street.

The development of a mall on Halsey Street has been discussed for more than 10 years. But the plans have usually been blocked by the big department stores along the street. They fear any cut in traffic would inconvenience their customers and interfere with delivery trucks.

David Rinsky, vice president of the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce, says there is "no vocal opposition" to the Saturday trials, and his organization will cooperate in them. He said the mall may make the area more attractive, but not necessarily competitive with

the suburban stores.

White, who's been doing business here since 1961, says he wants to offset the bad publicity Newark has received, and maybe reverse the decline in the downtown area.

"We'll have different happenings, art shows, ethnic festivals, displays, bands," he says. "Everybody here is enthusiastic. The establishment also says they're for the idea, but they're not so enthused."

The big stores, he says, have done little to improve the area in the last 15 years, and most of them prefer to spend money on new suburban branches.

"They feel they don't have to make any changes, or supply more services," he complains. "A lot of businesses have left that didn't have to leave, and I don't think a lot of the established businesses here care that much."

"Anything we can do to make the town better shouldn't have any opposition," declares White. His shop was the first of several gift shops and boutiques that have given the street a youthful image.

At City Hall Senior Planner Jack Boehmer reports there is increased police protection and sanitation on the street, but the area doesn't qualify for federal funds for trees and beautification.

## Giuliano Shrugs Off Recall, Eyes '74 Race for Mayor

This is the fourth of a series of interviews with members of the Newark City Council.

If Councilman-at-Large Anthony Giuliano is troubled by a current recall drive, he doesn't show it. Indeed, he's thinking of shooting for bigger stakes.

Giuliano, a former policeman who likes to be known as "The Happy Warrior," says he's considering appeals by friends that he enter the 1974 mayoral election.

"I haven't made a decision," said the husky-voiced councilman. "Many of my friends and businessmen have approached me. They believe I'm the only one who could get to the black and Puerto Rican community, because of my vote-getting power and my personality."

A policeman 25 years and a former president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Giuliano comes from a family that's long been conspicuous in local politics. He was first elected to the council in 1968 and re-elected in 1970. He topped the at-large field both times.

He and two other white at-large councilmen, Michael Bontempo and Ralph Villani, are targets of a drive for a recall election — mainly because of their consistent opposition to the city administration.

Giuliano denounces the recall effort as "strictly a racist proposition" and a "well-planned conspiracy to eliminate all of the white councilmen." A special election will be costly to the city, he says, but he's confident he could win once again.

The councilman claims he received substantial black and Puerto Rican support in the past, and would do so again. He also says he has supported many administration measures, and is not involved in the counter-movement to recall the mayor.

"I have fine relations with the administration," declares Giuliano. "I have nothing personal against the mayor or his administration."

As a former policeman elected on a "law-and-order-with-justice" platform, Giuliano has continually sought increased police protection, including more foot patrolmen.

"He's the only man who can deter crime," says the



councilman. "The cost is well worth it. Otherwise, we'll have a ghost city... This is a state of emergency. People are living in fear, even in their own homes."

Giuliano voted against the mayor's appointment of Lt. Edward Kerr as police director, but says that if the acting director "proves himself, I'll probably vote in the affirmative."

As for drug addiction, the councilman wants to see the old Newark Street Jail remodeled into a rehabilitation center for addicts. But he also backs New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's plan for life in jail for major pushers.

On housing, Giuliano opposes high-rise housing for low-income people, other than senior citizens. This, he says, is one reason he now opposes the Kawaida Towers project in the North Ward.

Giuliano says he was also concerned that people living around the Kawaida site "never had a chance" to express their feelings on the project. "I go along with the wishes of the people in the area," he asserts.

### Classes Given

#### In North Ward

Anyone 16 and over who has not finished high school can take part in special classes at the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, 168 Bloomfield Ave.

The center and the Newark Board of Education are conducting free high school equivalency classes every Tuesday and Wednesday from 7 to 9 p.m. Instruction is given in math, reading, grammar, science and social studies.

James Cundari, project director, says further information is available at 481-0415.

## 3 Firms Accused on Pay

An Ironbound factory, a Springfield Avenue store and a North Ward bakery have been cited by the U. S. Department of Labor for violating the federal Wage and Hour laws.

The federal agency said the companies and the alleged violations were:

Hudson Tool & Die Co., Inc., 18 Malvern St. — failure to pay equal wages to male and female workers.

Royal House Furniture, 282 Springfield Ave. — failure to pay overtime and failure to keep proper records.

Paramount Bakery — Italian Bread, Inc., 61

Davenport Ave. — failure to pay overtime and failure to keep proper records.

The Labor Department has asked the U.S. District Court in New Jersey to restrain these companies from any future violations.

The Department's Wage and Hour Division enforces federal laws providing a \$1.60 minimum wage and overtime after 40 hours, and barring discrimination because of age or sex.

The division has offices in the Federal Building, 970 Broad St. (645-2279).



# Information

## Editorial

### YOUNG IDEAS

Our recent essay contest on "What We Can Do to Improve Our Neighborhood" has been a real educational experience — for us as well as for the 222 high school students who entered it.

You could get discouraged as you go through these essays. The kids don't pull punches. They don't paint a very pretty picture. Again and again they write about the crime and addiction that cripple their communities; the inadequate housing and schools in which they must live and learn; the dirty streets and lots which provide their only playgrounds, and — perhaps the most discouraging note of all — the neighbors who have given up caring.

If that was all these young people wrote about, we'd feel nothing but despair. But they don't think the situation is hopeless — not at all. They think Newark could and should be a fine place to live. They make dozens of suggestions on ways to work toward that goal. And many of them make it clear they'll do their share — pick up a bit of trash, or help organize a block, or turn in a pusher.

These young people have hope. And that should give us hope, because they'll be running this town in years to come. But their hope needs help.

That's why it's tragic to hear serious talk from Washington and Trenton about cutting back on the funds and the programs that are needed so desperately in cities like Newark. It's frightening to hear officials preach self-help and self-restraint to the poor—but never to the rich. Such an approach can destroy the dreams that these young people have every right to dream.

These young Newarkers aren't asking for much. They just want their hopes for their city to be shared by others — from their next-door neighbors to the highest national officials. Can't all of us share some of these youthful hopes, and do our bit to make them come true? □

## IDEAS JUVENILES

Nuestro reciente concurso de composiciones con el tema de "Qué Podemos Hacer Para Mejorar Nuestro Vecindario," ha resultado ser una verdadera experiencia educacional —tanto para nosotros como para los 222 estudiantes de escuela superior que participaron en él.

Uno puede descorazonarse mientras lee los ensayos. Estos jóvenes no saben mentir. No nos pintan un panorama hermoso. Una y otra vez escriben sobre el crimen y la adicción que tienen lisiadas a nuestras comunidades, las viviendas inadecuadas, las escuelas a las cuales asisten, las calles sucias y los solares abandonados que les sirven de parques de recreo y, tal vez, la nota más decepcionante de todas, los vecindarios que ya nadie cuida.

Si esto fuera lo único que estos jóvenes señalaran al escribir, nos harían sentir desesperados. Pero ellos no piensan que la situación sea totalmente desesperanzada. Ellos creen que Newark puede y debe ser un gran lugar para vivir. Hacen docenas de sugerencias sobre maneras de trabajar para conseguir esa meta. Y muchos de ellos dicen claramente que cooperarían —recogiendo basuras, ayudando a organizar la cuadra en que viven.

Estos jóvenes tienen esperanza... y eso debe darnos esperanza, ya que ellos serán los que correrán esta ciudad en años venideros. Pero su esperanza necesita de ayuda.

Por eso resulta trágico oír sobre las serias conversaciones entre Washington y Trenton sobre los futuros cortes a los fondos y a los programas que tan desesperadamente se necesitan en ciudades como Newark. Da miedo oír a los oficiales sermoneando a los pobres sobre cómo ayudarse y controlarse ellos mismos. Este trato puede destruir los sueños que esta juventud tiene derecho a tener.

Estos jóvenes de Newark no piden mucho. Ellos tan solo desean que sus esperanzas para la ciudad puedan ser compartidas por otros —desde el vecino de al lado, hasta los más altos oficiales nacionales. ¿Podríamos nosotros compartir alguna de estas experiencias y poner de nuestra parte para convertirlas en realidad? □

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LITTLE PEOPLE

by hamilton



Stan Winters

## Around Our Town

As icy winds swept the Four Corners in early January, Newark received blunt criticism from two state officials who reviewed the city's problems. Governor Cahill called for "firmer leadership" to meet Newark's fiscal, crime, sanitation, and housing needs. Richard Vander Plaats, chairman of the State Task Force on Urban Problems, warned of poor administration and of a "trend toward fiscal bankruptcy" unless "the City Council agrees to cooperate with Mayor Gibson to run the city efficiently."

The criticism of both men deserves attention. Vander Plaats is investigating how the city spends state urban-aid funds in order to advise the Legislature on whether aid should continue. Gov. Cahill's interest in urban problems is well known; witness his income tax and mass transit proposals. When Mayor Gibson, shortly after taking office, informed Trenton of the horrible budget mess he had inherited from the Addonizio administration, Governor Cahill moved promptly to provide funds. So he can't be accused merely of jabbing the city as a Republican in reprisal for Newark's Democratic vote last November; or of acting because of embarrassment over the national attention given Newark's plight.

No public service in Newark is delivered without money, whether it's tearing down abandoned houses, cleaning littered streets, or policing traffic and crime. Since Newark's money comes basically from property taxes, it's not going to generate locally enough money to meet its needs. New Jersey's tax laws encourage neglect and abandonment of central-city ratables. Many county, state and federal office buildings are in Newark, exempt from taxation, and bring no direct revenue to the city. The rising Essex County budget, now at \$120 million, siphons off 23 per cent of Newark's property-tax income. Who can relieve this situation?

State government, for one, could help. It could increase urban aid funds, or legislate more equitable tax laws, or stimulate regional sharing of costs now borne by large cities for certain functions which benefit a whole region. These measures would require that state officials say to suburban and rural residents: "Look, you have a piece of green and fresh air and a safe feeling, but it's at the expense of our fellow New Jerseyans in the big cities. They can no longer pay the freight, so we all have to share the burden." This is a risky path for many legislators to follow, considering the suburban and rural nature of their districts, so it isn't likely to happen soon.

Federal government, for another, could help Newark rebuild through a major shift in federal spending, with high priorities assigned to urban and related problems. But right now, the federal trend is in the opposite direction.

A third possibility is for city government to modernize its procedures, phase out unneeded or very expensive operations, and reduce some jobs while improving performance on other jobs. The

Board of Education would be a major factor here because two-thirds of the city's property-tax income goes for the schools, and their operations have been analyzed many times as wasteful and inadequate. This, essentially, is the advice given by state officials. It won't work miracles but it could improve public services. It is also the message delivered by the mayor and his cabinet to 36 state legislators who toured Newark on Jan. 4 at the mayor's invitation. On their bus ride they saw rundown blocks along South Broad Street, vast open lots on Meeker Avenue, a bustling transportation network at Port Newark and Newark Airport, neat brick homes on Ridge St., and the stalled Kawaida Towers construction site.

The legislators heard City Councilmen Louis Turco and Dennis Westbrook voice hope that conditions will improve. They heard Edward Lenihan, vice president of Public Service Electric and Gas Co. and head of the Newark Economic Development Corp., enthusiastically endorse the city's economic future. Some of the legislators were favorably impressed, and if words alone could do the trick, the city's woes would be over. Consider the positive statement made by Robert Kleinert, president of N. J. Bell Telephone Co., upon becoming chairman of the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce: "The time has come to begin planning and working for the Newark that will be." (Both Kleinert and Lenihan have an added reason for optimism because their companies just received state approval of rate hikes.)

The one problem that neither more governmental money nor any outside agency can solve is the division, suspicion, and fear that exist among people in community and civic leadership and in various neighborhoods of Newark. In the past five years the city has been through hell.

Unfortunately, the steady, unspectacular, but constructive labors of neighborhood block groups, of dedicated officials and civil servants, and of committed clergymen, merchants and others who live and work here often go unnoticed or under-emphasized. Conditions would be much worse than they are were it not for their efforts.

Every effort that promotes civic cooperation and unity needs support. A question all need to ask is: "Am I doing as much as I can and should?" Businessmen, for instance, could step up their firms' investment in the city, especially in housing, and their support of worthy community groups with positive programs. This would be one signal to outsiders that Newark had leadership of a commanding nature, unafraid of taking risks, and willing to bridge the gaps that now exist. ■

STANLEY WINTERS, a former neighborhood activist in the Clinton Hill section, teaches history at Newark College of Engineering. He also serves on the advisory board of the Office of Newark Studies.



# LETTERS: PEP and INFO

To the Editor:

I think that INFORMATION is a very wonderful newspaper. As I read it for my second time, I think there are a lot of very interesting things in the paper for everyone. For instance, "What's Happening?" and the "City Directory," which will help a lot of people.

One thing I think is very helpful is "Thoughts of a Black Woman." This is where a lot of us Black women can get a lot of hints. So of all things, please keep the good work up on that. As for the writers like Nathan Heard, you have some of the best. They tell it like it is. This I know everyone likes.

I wish you could publish the paper maybe twice a month. Anyway, think about it. So keep the good work up and I'll dig you next month.

Miss Barbara Fish  
Liberty House No. 2  
125 16th Ave.

*Editor's Note: We'd like to publish more often, but we have a limited budget. We're still trying to straighten out production and distribution problems, so we can come out on schedule every month.*

We welcome letters from our readers, and we'll publish as many as we can each month. You can write about anything you want to, but please try to keep your letter short and to the point.

Any letters which we receive in Spanish will be translated into English and published in both languages.

Please print or type your letter, and include your name and address. Send your letters to INFORMATION Newspaper, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102.

To the Editor:

I would like to say that if the big people close PEP what are the poor people supposed to do? They come and only look at it one way.

There are many people getting their food by working in the PEP program. If it is stopped who will take care of our children? Put the blacks on welfare. This is what PEP is trying not to do.

Here we find jobs where it was hard to find them before. There are some non-workers in every field of work. But there are some hard workers in every field also. Don't judge all by some, please.

We the people really need our jobs. Will the state people take care of our families? No, they will not.

So all I say is let's help PEP show them that this program is good and they do need the money for more years. The money is being used to pay the people who work hard and this is a useful purpose.

Mrs. Tanika Keith,  
442 4th Ave.

*Le damos la bienvenida a las cartas de nuestros lectores, y prometemos publicar algunas de ellas cada mes. Usted puede escribirnos sobre cualquier tema, pero por favor, trate de mantener su carta corta y al punto.*

*Aquellas cartas que se reciben en español serán traducidas al inglés y publicadas en ambos idiomas.*

*Por favor escribanos en letra tipo imprenta o a máquina, e incluyan su nombre y dirección. Envíe sus cartas al periódico INFORMACION, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102.*

## La Mujer Latina: ¿Mera Espectador?

Por MONICA ROJAS,

En esta controversial era de la liberación de la mujer, en la cual se ha luchado por la igualdad de los sexos, niveles y planes, especialmente en el de justicia social, me encuentro con la sorprendente crítica hacia la mujer latino-americana, a la cual se ha calificado como "mera espectadora" en acontecimientos tanto políticos como socio-económicos y administrativos.

Hay que admitir, que de nosotras las latino-americanas no hay mucho que comentar... Quizás hemos tratado de conservar nuestras arraigadas costumbres, o quizás, tenemos miedo de aceptar las responsabilidades que la evolución del mundo nos impone.

No necesariamente tenemos que desempeñar altos cargos o ser profesionalmente "políticas" para participar plenamente en los programas que mejoran el nivel de vida en nuestra sociedad. Basta tener el deseo de superación y un espíritu de lucha.

He visto, por ejemplo, el temor y apatía que irradia la mujer latina por participar en los programas escolares, que tanto para niños como para adultos se han establecido. Estos se basan en la ayuda psicológica que los padres, principalmente la madre, debe y tiene que proporcionar a su hijo en las diferentes edades y etapas escolares. Aún tenemos mucho que aprender de la mujer americana y europea.

El mundo ha cambiado. La mujer ha demostrado que aún enfrentándose a la sociedad para reconocer sus problemas y ofrecer soluciones, sigue siendo tan femenina y bella como siempre se ha simbolizado. Como ciudadanas tenemos deberes que cumplir con la sociedad y la comunidad en que vivimos.

Tenemos en la historia latino-americana varios ejemplos de mujeres extraordinarias que, venciendo las dificultades sociales y conllevando una lucha en contra de prejuicios ancestrales, se lanzaron, y consiguieron, no sin enormes sacrificios, su objetivo: Eva Perón en la Argentina, Felisa Rincón en Puerto Rico, Policarpa Salabarrieta en Colombia, Gabriela Mistral y otras.

Brindémosles nuestro apoyo a sus ideas, que no fueron ni son otros que los de conseguir y hacer valer nuestros derechos humanos que hoy, gracias a la lucha de sus seguidoras, hemos obtenido en parte, pero que al no haber participación conjunta podrían quebrantarse, retrocediendo a los tiempos antiguos, en los que con razón, la mujer era considerada una "mera espectadora."

Hilda Hidalgo

## i Grito Boricua!



Unlike the Cuban migration of the last decade, the Puerto Ricans do not migrate because they find themselves in conflict with the political economic ideology of their island.

Puerto Ricans have nicknamed the Cubans "tuve" (I had). The reason for this name is that it is hard to find a Cuban who was (or would admit he was) "poor" in Cuba before Castro took over the island. The Cuban migrant is middle class. For the Cuban the primary problem is learning English; a relatively easy task for literate Cubans. The Cuban Refugee Act, the legislation that protects and provides for the Cuban migrants, is respectful of human dignity and generous in opportunity for upward mobility. Psychologically, the Cuban is viewed as a hero and/or martyr.

In contrast, the average Puerto Rican commuter migrant is a poor, "nunca tuvo" (never had). He comes from the lower class. The provisions made by the United States government for Puerto Ricans are those embodied in the different pieces of legislation grouped for Puerto Ricans are those embodied in the different pieces of legislation grouped under the category of "welfare." Unlike the Cuban Refugee Act, a federal law providing equally for Cubans regardless of what section of the country they locate, Puerto Ricans depend on local laws that vary from place to place and are, for the most part, un mindful of human dignity and designed to maroon the recipient in poverty generation after generation.

Another criterion useful in understanding the differences between Boricuas and Cubans is education. The median school years completed by Puerto Ricans migrating to the United States is 9.9 while for Cubans it is 12.4. Puerto Ricans 35 years old or over migrating to the United States have a median of school years of 7.5 while for Cubans in the same age group the median is 10.8. To fully understand the impact of these statistics one must be aware of the basic differences between the Cuban and Puerto Rican educational system. The Cuban educational system follows the European model. In this model 12.4 years of school entitles the person to be a "bachiller."

A "bachiller" (Bachelor's degree) in terms of prestige, employment opportunity and status represents more than the American high school diploma. Prestige, employment opportunity and status are important ingredients in achieving a "good self-image". The Puerto Rican, following the American educational model, is a high-school or junior high-school dropout with only 9.9 or 7.5 years of school. We are all familiar with the negative self-image attributed to high-school dropouts in the United States. To be a high-school dropout is to have lived on the dead end street of opportunity.

The Puerto Rican migration comes at a time in U.S. history when technology rules production, when there are no more frontiers, when the unskilled has no other role allowed to him than that of being a burden to society. Manual labor is no longer valued; it does not enable the worker (even at the cost of great personal sacrifice and frugality) to say in his lifetime, "This is my son, the doctor."

The Boricuas arriving in the United States in the 60's and 70's come at a time when more and more Americans are questioning the values and the moral posture and rectitude of the United States. Increasing numbers of Americans of all ages have discovered the ugly lie behind the memorized words of "one nation... indivisible, with liberty and justice for all".

I have outlined some of the important factors that produce and perpetuate what we have called the Puerto Rican commuter's migration. A migration so unique that it requires new creative ways for dealing with the problems it generates. The solutions have to be tailor-made, not alterations of the old formulas for European migrations of yesterday or the Cuban migration of today. The cultural, historical, psychological, sociological, technological and economic factors that contribute to its uniqueness must be incorporated in the new formula designed to adequately respond to the problem. Ay bendito!

HILDA HIDALGO, long in the forefront of Puerto Rican activities in Newark, is a professor of urban studies and chairman of that department of Livingston College.

Contario a los Cubanos, los Boricuas no vienen a los Estados Unidos debido a conflictos ideológicos políticos-económicos de su isla.

Los Puertorriqueños apodan a los Cubanos "tuve". La razón para este nombre es que es difícil encontrar un Cubano que fuera, o admita que fué pobre en Cuba antes de que Castro tomara la isla. Para los Cubanos el problema primordial es aprender inglés; y eso es una tarea fácil para los alfabetizados Cubanos. El Acto del Congreso Para Refugiados Cubanos protege y ayuda a los emigrantes Cubanos, respeta la dignidad humana y provee oportunidades para progresar. Psicológicamente, el Cubano es visto como héroe y/o mártir.

En contraste, el emigrante Puertorriqueño promedio viene de la clase baja; es pobre, "nunca tuvo". Las provisiones que hace el gobierno del país para los Puertorriqueños son aquellas incorporadas a varias leyes agrupadas bajo la categoría de Bienestar Público (Welfare). A diferencia del Acta del Congreso Para Refugiados Cubanos, (una ley federal que provee para todos los Cubanos por igual, indistintamente del sector del país en donde estén localizados), los Puertorriqueños dependen de leyes locales que varían de localidad en localidad y que, en su mayoría, hacen caso omiso de la dignidad humana y están diseñadas para dejar a sus recipientes en el abandono, generación tras generación.

Otro criterio útil para entender las diferencias entre Boricuas y Cubanos es el del índice educacional. El promedio de años de escuela completados del Boricua que emigra a los Estados Unidos es de 9.9 años, mientras que para los Cubanos es de 12.4 años.

Aquellos Puertorriqueños mayores de 35 años que emigran a los Estados Unidos tienen un promedio de 7.5 años de escuela cursados, mientras que para los Cubanos de la misma edad el promedio es 10.8 años. El sistema educativo Cubano sigue el modelo Europeo. En este modelo educativo, 12.4 años de escuela cursados dan derecho a la persona a obtener un "Bachillerato."

Este "Bachiller", en terminos de prestigio, oportunidades de empleo y status, tiene más valor que el diploma de Escuela Superior Americano. Prestigio, status y oportunidades de empleo son ingredientes necesarios para alcanzar una buena opinión de uno mismo. El Puertorriqueño dentro del sistema educacional Americano es considerado un desierto escolar ("drop-out") si solo ha cursado hasta el noveno o el séptimo grado escolar. Todos conocemos la imagen negativa que se le atribuye al "desertor escolar" en los Estados Unidos. Ser un desertor de Escuela Superior es como cerrarse todas las puertas a la oportunidad.

La migración Puertorriqueña viene a un tiempo en la historia de este país cuando la tecnología avanzada controla la producción, cuando al obrero inexperto no se le permite otro rol que aquel de ser una carga para la sociedad. Ya no se apreciaba el trabajo manual. Ya pasó a la historia la época en que, lavando pisos, se podía mandar un hijo a la Universidad, a hacerse médico o abogado. Los Boricuas que llegan a este país en los años sesenta y setenta llegan en una era en que más y más Americanos están poniendo en duda los valores, la integridad moral y la rectitud de los Estados Unidos. Cuando aumenta el número de Americanos de todas las edades que descubren la mentira fea tras la memorizada frase de: "una nación indivisible, con justicia y libertad para todos."

Durante los últimos dos GRITO BORICUA, he trazado algunos de los factores que producen y perpetúan, lo que he llamado la inmigración Puertorriqueña de "hoy aquí, mañana allá". Es una inmigración tan singular, que requiere nuevos métodos creativos para lidiar con los problemas que genera. Las soluciones tienen que hacerse a la medida, no alterando las viejas fórmulas aplicadas a la inmigración Europea de ayer o a inmigración Cubana de hoy. Los factores culturales, históricos, psicológicos, tecnológicos y económicos del Puertorriqueño, que contribuyen a crear esta singularidad, deben incorporarse a una nueva fórmula diseñada para responder al problema adecuadamente. Lo que trabajó para el Europeo y el Cubano no trabaja para el Boricua. ¡Ay Bendito!





## Jim Cundari Sempre Avanti

When your name is F-I-O-R-E B-R-A-C-C-I-O-F-O-R-T-E, you know that your roots go back to the days of Julius Caesar. Derived from the Latin, braccio - forte means "arm-strong", and fiore means "flower." Nor does Fiore Braccioforte see any conflict in a name which translates "Flower Armstrong."

He says "Italians are very poetic people." His father, Stefano, came to Newark alone in 1900 at age 18. He worked as a laborer in the railroad yards which give Newark's "Ironbound" section its name.

Fiore Braccioforte was born on Drift Street. Then, it was a block-long row of low-income tenement houses. Today, "Drift Street" is the answer to a quiz which Italians give to their children: Do you know what is buried under the high-rise Colonnade Apartments?

Bordering Drift Street were Seventh and Eighth avenues, the heart of Newark's Italian community; from them, side streets like Garside, Stone, and Summer Avenue wove like arteries into the surrounding neighborhood. Fiore lived there 40 years. He served 10 of them as an altar boy at St. Lucy's Church. "We had it all there," says Fiore Braccioforte, "the churches, the stores, the schools." Then, as has happened to many another urban village, progress came in and uprooted it.

"The Newark Housing Authority forced us to sell them our homes. They said they would build new houses for us - that we wouldn't have to move. Instead, we got the Colonnade Apartments, where only people with money could live, and the Columbus Projects, where no one could live. We were tricked," says Braccioforte. "We wanted a neighborhood."

Ironically, many Italians were hired to put up the very structures for which their own homes had been razed. Fiore worked as a laborer and plasterer in the new buildings. Italians watched bitterly as their 8th Avenue neighborhood disintegrated. Question: What happened to the street on which you were born? Answer: It is now the ramp to the East-West Freeway.

Fiore Braccioforte has worked all his life: At 13, for Art Tubes on Boyden Street, making toothpaste tubes; at 19, for Westinghouse on Orange Street, making electric and gas meters; at 24, for Western Electric as machine set-up man in the screw machine department; at 35, back to Westinghouse; during slack periods, taking odd jobs and construction work. He worked on Belmont Avenue housing projects as a roofer's assistant, then on the infamous Colonnade building which had destroyed his birthplace. "I hated to work on that building," he says over and over, "but I needed the money."

Through the 40's and 50's slowdowns became common. Fiore went from one job to another, never unemployed, never on relief, but never long enough with one company to qualify for benefits. He's been with Walter Kidde Co. for six years; he needs four more to obtain a pension. Like many of Newark's workers, he lives in the shadow of layoffs and bankruptcies.

Fiore's wife, Gilda, works at Tung-Sol on Orange Street making light bulbs. Her schedule - 3:30 p.m. to midnight; his - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. They see each other on weekends. Worse yet, Tung-Sol will soon move to Tennessee. Gilda will be laid off.

Their son, 19, is a mechanic at Newark Airport. Three generations of Bracciofortes have worked in Newark and thousands of others like them live and work here.

In his article "Breakdown in Newark," published in "The World of the Blue Collar Worker," Thomas R. Brooks points out that Newark is not an affluent city for whites or blacks. Black unemployment figures are tragic and oft-repeated. White statistics are less publicized but just as shocking. The median income of white households in Newark in 1966 was \$6,752. Roughly 75 per cent of white families in the city earned under \$10,000 a year. Thirteen per cent of Newark's white families were below the poverty line (\$3,000 a year). Half the white males over 25 had not completed high school.

In 1973, the statistics, like the situation, have gotten worse. The unemployment among young whites is above 25 per cent.

Fiore Braccioforte is 59 years old. For white males, age 55 to 64, the unemployment rate is actually higher than that of blacks. For whites and blacks alike it is becoming increasingly clear that wherever the cities of our country are going, Newark is already there. ■

JAMES CUNDARI is project director of the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center. He is also a lawyer and former director of intergovernmental affairs for the City of Newark.

### READ INFORMATION

## Do You Remember?

It is now five years since the N.J. Governor's Commission on Civil Disorder said in February, 1968:

"The burden of responsibility weighs most heavily on those in positions of leadership, power and with control over the resources that will be needed to produce tangible results. But much of what needs to be done and much of what this Commission is recommending does not cost money and cannot be bought."

"The central issue with which this nation has temporized for the past 100 years - to make equality real for the black man - was bound sooner or later to land on the doorstep of each of us."

"The fate of a city today is in the hands of the policeman on the beat, the landlord of a tenement building, the shop steward in the factory, the employer, the storekeeper, the social worker, the public employe behind his desk or the neighbor who will not be a neighbor."

## Nathan Heard

## Think About It



While watching the 6 o'clock news recently I heard the anchorman of national fame wonder aloud and with concern at the reasons behind the sniper attack that took place in New Orleans, La. Assuming that the black man, Mark Essex, did the sniping and assuming that the white newsman has average intelligence, I wonder aloud (and loudly) if ignorance such as the newsman's will ever allow this nation-state to survive past the end of this century.

In this enlightened last half of the twentieth century, does anyone still need to wonder why a black man turns killer/avenger? To me the real wonder is that so many more have not! Since preying rather than praying seems to be the more natural human condition, people always have and probably always will take as much frustration as can be given out. But dig this: Frustration must and will find an outlet, and the sun will cease its burning before mankind is able to stifle one man's need and ability to let his frustration out. This is not to say that getting rid of frustration is necessarily destructive; frustration, after all, created George Washington Carver and J. A. Rogers as well as Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey — and their worths are measured the same here.

But how does a man begin to deal with his country's constant, often total, denigration of him when it treats his virtues and his faults as if they were the same? How does one react to his countrymen who cut off his hands and then ridicule him for being unable to play the piano — or sneer at him even if he learns to play Chopin with his toes? Well, some react by learning to pull a trigger with those gifted toes, but most just beat themselves to a symbolic or real death.

However, the relief gained by throwing off the frustration doesn't dare equal the monumental ignorance (or conceit) of one so-called educated white American who can "innocently" ask: "Why did Mark Essex kill?" That question not only bespeaks the height of white insensitivity to the needs and aspirations of black Americans, but also their insensitivity to the morals they've laid down for themselves.

If such a disastrous state of affairs persists in the minds of white people then what good is their education? Indeed, one may seriously begin to question their very function on this earth. No black man, no matter what degree of Uncle Tom he may be, no matter how deeply he may deplore killing, and no matter how many dinners he attends in white homes, would seriously ask why Mark Essex killed — and he'd be a liar if he said that the possibility had not crossed his own mind at some time in his life.

But I'm not really concerned here with white atrocities because all men commit them, past, present and future; what really bothers me is that white Americans, in spite of their great (even glorious) technological deeds and their boastful morality (y'know, that ol' mind-and-body stuff) can act and often believe that they are innocent. How can anyone be? There really are sins of omission, y'know.

Men who believe absurdities cannot help but continue to commit atrocities in the name of their absurd beliefs. So what does it matter how well you understand the theory of Relativity, or Existentialism, or Psychic Phenomena, or what makes people buy Colgate toothpaste instead of Gleem? What good is your education if it doesn't teach you how to love people — or, failing that, at least discipline you to treat them with respect all people deserve by virtue of being a part of the human family on this earth?

To every "innocent" in Newark, New Orleans, Emporia and the U.S.A., whether you be black or white, I say this: Mark Essex was not killed. On the contrary, he killed you! He no longer felt a part of you and he killed you in his consciousness as you will never be able to kill him in yours. To those "innocents of innocents" who claim not to know why, the answer is simple: You seldom, if ever, showed that black man that you were worthy of living on the same earth with him so he got rid of you. ■

PEACE BE STILL

NATHAN HEARD, a longtime resident of Newark, is the author of the novels, "Howard Street" and "To Reach a Dream." He is a professor of English at Livingston College.



## Thoughts of a black woman

By BARBARA TAYLOR

The other day I read a sign with the now renowned slogan "Black Is Beautiful." During the course of the afternoon, after giving some thought to the slogan, I concluded that the "Black Is Beautiful" slogan is just another fairy tale.

Just stop, think and ask yourself the following:

— Is it beautiful to live in a neighborhood where the streets are littered?

— Is it beautiful to feel you are the enemy in your neighborhood, because businessmen (Black and White) have covered their windows with every imaginable protective covering, attack dogs guard stores, and private guards are permanent fixtures?

— Is it beautiful when children have to wear or carry their coats in classrooms for fear of having them stolen?

— Is it beautiful when a Black mother must accompany her child to school to make a room-to-room search for the youngster who beat him up?

— Is it beautiful when children argue in the classroom so much that the teacher cannot proceed with lessons until tempers are cooled and profanity ceases?

— Is it beautiful when a school employe outright states her position is primarily a means of acquiring material things, instead of an opportunity to prepare our children for the important role of intelligent citizens?

— Is it beautiful when Black business virtually ignores the recreational needs of Black children, when their recreational experiences are so limited?

— Is it beautiful when Black lawyers deny their services to indigent Black youth?

— "Black Is Beautiful" will remain the beginning of a fairy tale until we respect ourselves enough to want our surroundings well-kept.

"Black Is Beautiful" will certainly be when we stop breaking into stores and allow businesses in the Black communities to lower their guard.

Black will be beautiful when we stop hurting one another and start loving one another.

Black will be beautiful when all Black parents assume the full responsibility of parenthood, and teach their children good manners. By learning to listen and follow directions at home, Black children may become better learners in the classroom.

Black will be beautiful when all Black school employes walk into their schools with one purpose in mind: to prepare every child to the limit of that child's capacity, for the important role of responsible adults.

Perhaps, when we learn to love our neighborhoods and communities, we'll truly become our brothers' keeper and patronize Black business in our communities.

... Perhaps the owners of these businesses will provide us with clean surroundings and polite, efficient service.

... Perhaps we'll place our savings in the Black-owned bank where the interest is the same as other leading banks.

... Perhaps we'll stop supporting the criminal element in our communities by exposing it.

HOW TRULY BEAUTIFUL THIS WILL BE — AND BLACK WILL BE BEAUTIFUL. ■

BARBARA TAYLOR is administrative assistant in the Newark Office of Public Information.



# CITY WARDS TAKE NEW SHAPE

## Added Areas For Central

Several thousand Newark residents are living in different wards now than they lived in last year.

The people didn't move. Instead, the boundaries of the wards have been redrawn so they'll be more equal in population.

Every 10 years the county election commissioners and the city clerk review the new census figures and change the ward boundaries, if necessary. The law requires the five wards be as close as possible in population.

City Clerk Frank D'Ascensio says the new ward lines, unless challenged in court, will be used in all future elections, including this June's primary. The first election in which they could make some difference will be the City Council election of May 1974.

Most of this year's changes were designed to offset the large loss of population in the Central Ward because of slum clearance in the 1960s. The biggest loss of area is from the North Ward, which had the most population.

The areas that were moved from one ward to another are shown on the map at the right:

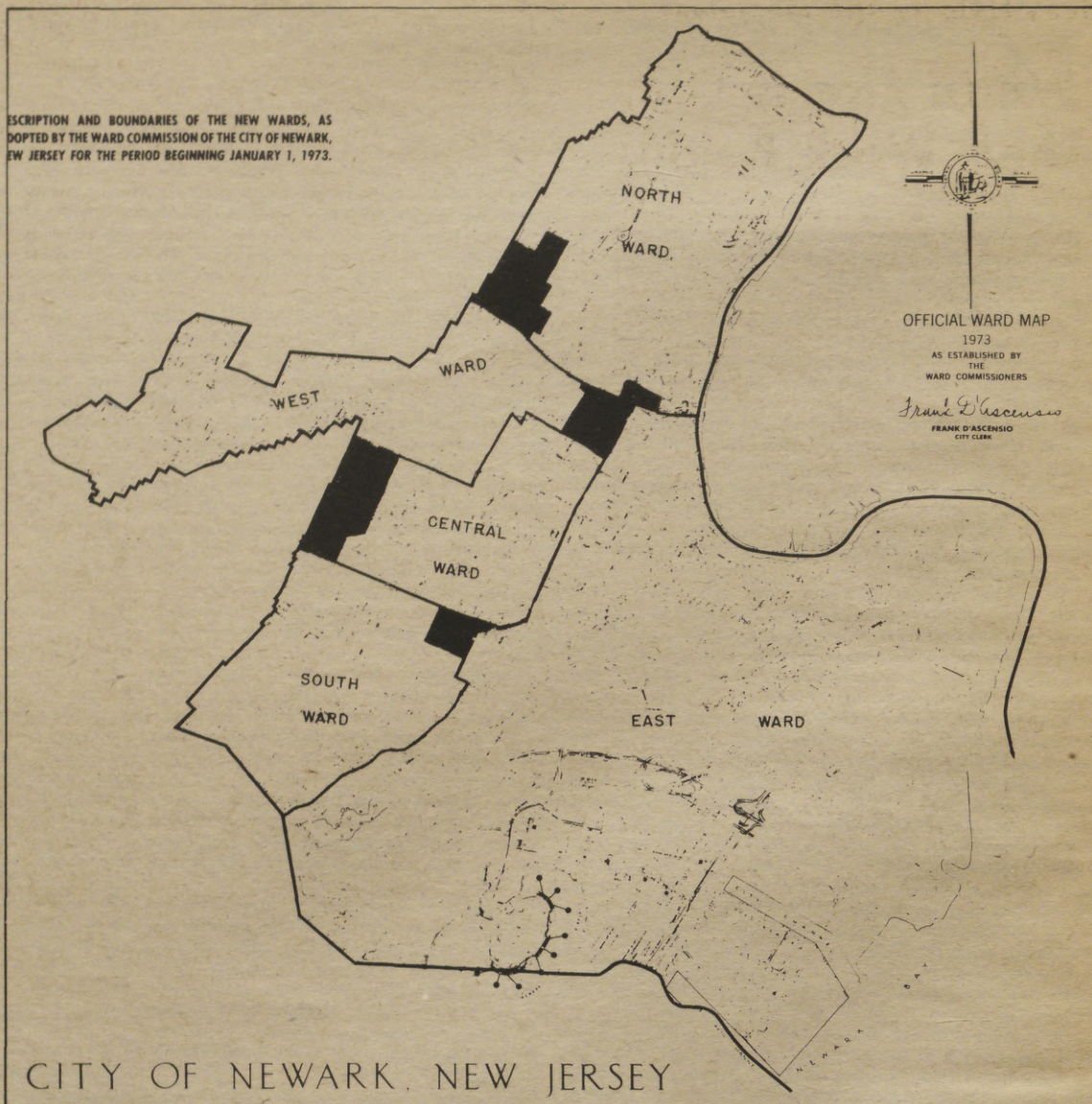
From WEST to CENTRAL—Two districts around Baxter Terrace, at Orange Street and Sussex Avenue; also three districts between West Side Park and the Irvington Line.

From SOUTH to CENTRAL—two districts near Clinton and Elizabeth Avenues.

From NORTH to WEST—Five districts in the lower Roseville section.

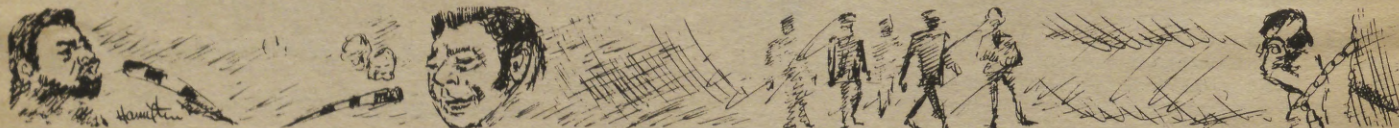
From NORTH to EAST—One district just north of the Lackawanna Railroad station.

DESCRIPTION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW WARDS, AS ADOPTED BY THE WARD COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1973.



CITY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

## KAWAIDA • IT'S MORE THAN A DISPUTE



*Editor's Note: In recent months the news media have devoted much space and time to the Kawaida Towers controversy. But they have not tried to explain what Kawaida is. The following article, prepared by the Community News Service, describes some of the beliefs and practices of this movement.*

By LINDA HOLMES

The Pan-Africanists who are the sponsors of the controversial Kawaida Towers have rejected the traditional civil rights tactics. Instead, these sisters and brothers are simply going about the day-to-day work of the Kawaida Temple.

Naibu Mchochezi explains that Kawaida in Swahili means "custom." But he quickly adds that the Kawaida faith is custom coupled with reason.

"A Black nation in America can't think of itself as being in the 5th century B.C. in ancient Egypt," Naibu said.

Within the Kawaida temple is an auditorium-sized sanctuary where an ancient naming ritual might be performed, as well as a television studio, where politically-oriented programs are taped.

Imamu Amiri Baraka, spiritual head of the Kawaida Temple, names all new-born babies as well as adults who decide to drop their "slave" names and adopt "African" names. Naibu explains that names in this act of self-determination are based upon date,

time and place of birth as well as the person's qualities. Astrological information is used as well in selecting a name.

There are also special rituals performed on holy days. When Christians are celebrating Christmas, members of the Kawaida Temple are celebrating Kwanza. For seven days beginning December 26, there is exchanging of gifts and feasting.

Wedding ceremonies and burials also have their own special rituals. "We believe in life, not a death thing," says Naibu, who describes himself as an extension of the sun. He said that the burial ceremony is geared toward cremation.

On Sundays there is a special Soul session. "It's not a worship service. You are actually supposed to worship every minute of your life," Naibu said. But Sunday afternoons is when Imamu speaks to his followers about the Kawaida principles.

Sitting in front of a color photograph of Imamu in dark sunglasses and wearing an Imamu button on his shirt, Naibu explained his respect for the spiritual leader.

"Imamu has raised us. He has taken time and taught us a lot of things. Teachers are important and very much respected in many cultures. Imamu is our teacher," Naibu said.

The priest said that he read Imamu's works for the first time about eight years ago. The works of Imamu and the music of Sun Ra were two

compelling forces that pushed him in new directions. "I stepped out of the paper world and went into the real world," Naibu recalled.

For the past five years Naibu has been working in Newark. "There are no accidents in the universe. We must somehow find a way to be in tune with the higher forces of nature," Naibu said.

The priest is convinced that the high forces within him are in harmony with the higher beings of the universe because of his work to insure the rebirth and restoration of an African people. "The African personality must be manifested on this planet," he said.

While there is no Kawaida Bible, the "Seven Principles" are the basis of this revolutionary movement. Naibu calls the value system the "Seven do's" rather than seven don'ts.

The seven principles were crystallized by Maulana Ron Karenga of the US organization on the West Coast, said Naibu. "But Imamu is the major practitioner of the doctrine."

The Seven principles are: umoja (unity), kujichagulia (self-determination), ujamaa (collective work and responsibility), ujamaa (co-operative economics), nia (purpose), kuumba (creativity), and imani (faith).

"Kawaida is our life. It's everything that we are about," Naibu said flatly.

The Kawaida priest also defines the role of the woman within the family of believers. "Nationalists are frequently accused of putting the

sisters down. But sisters are working in every aspect. They do whatever is needed to be done," he said.

But he explained further that the natural role of women is to cook, have children and be an inspiration to the development of the nation. In an effort to build a strong family unit, Naibu said there is a need to show respect for the head of the household.

He explained that the man is usually served first when eating. "Also the man should have a special spot in the household," Naibu said. "I'm not saying women should be shoved to the side. Men and women are complimentary to one another. But the man should be head of the household," he concluded.

Within the temple itself, however, it is the sisters who run the children's schools. Another sister is head of the graphics department.

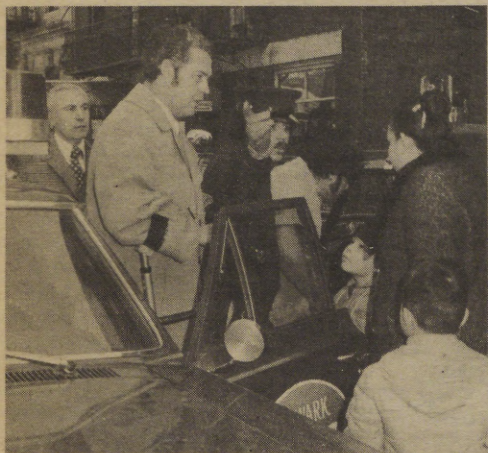
Each day the work of the sisters as well as the brothers comes to end with a communal dinner in the temple's dining room. Meat is never served. Sometimes there is fish. But mostly the meals consist of vegetables, fruits and juices.

Everyone donates to the meals as well as to the umuzi (home). There are several family homes where 12 or 13 members might live.

Imamu has said, "Black people have been trapped in the West for a few hundred years," but the followers of the Kawaida faith have found what they call an African life style. □



## When Fire Is Out, Their Work Begins



After a fire in Garside Street Leo Fucello, Robert Swales and John Aquino (left to right) of Fire Department Community Relations Bureau arrive to assist homeless.

Después de un incendio en la Calle Garside, llegan a prestar su ayuda a los afectados por las llamas, Leo Fucello, Robert Swales y John Aquino, (de Izq. a der.), del Bureau de Relaciones Comunales del Departamento de Bomberos de Newark.

When the fire is out, the job is just beginning for some members of the Newark Fire Department.

They're the men of the Community Relations Bureau, and in recent years they've taken on the task of tending to

the needs of families who've been burned out of their homes.

This means finding temporary lodgings with neighbors or in shelters and hotels. It also means obtaining, with the help of many agencies, the food, clothing and money for those who've lost everything.

And the job can mean...

—going to a hospital to get diapers and formula for babies in homeless families;

—finding money and valuables among debris, and then tracking down the owners;

—taking relatives and friends around the city to find each other after fires.

The eight men in the squad have had those experiences, and more, as they responded to every major fire in the city in recent years. Last year they went to 450 fires and aided 4,200 people—but they don't pay much attention to statistics.

"It's that personal touch that matters," says Chief Lawrence Caulfield, head of the division and brother of Fire Director John Caulfield. "We don't need guys behind a desk... We've got to be able to get action for people."

The community relations men don't fight fires. Most of them, in fact, have never been firemen. But their work takes a toll.

One of the men, Capt. Emilio Pinal, 45, died of a heart attack in September after falling down a flight of stairs while aiding tenants at a fire in Crane Street. He was one of two Spanish-speaking members of the unit, which also includes

two blacks.

The men are the front line for the Newark Disaster Coordinating Committee, which brings together 13 agencies to help victims of fires, explosions and other tragedies. Much of the burden is carried by the Red Cross and the Salvation Army, with backup from the Board of Education, Housing Authority, and city and county welfare departments.

The biggest problem is housing. "There's an acute housing shortage for large families," says Chief Caulfield.

Burned-out families have been lodged with neighbors and in schools, churches, stores, and firehouses. "We may ask a storekeeper or a neighbor to help out," Caulfield said. "We've never been turned away..."

Families have also been moved into downtown hotels—sometimes for several weeks. But it's been almost impossible to find decent quarters for some families, and they've been put up in rundown hotels or inadequate apartments.

After housing, the biggest problem is security. People may refuse to leave a gutted building for fear someone will steal what's left. "We sometimes tell people to leave someone behind to guard the place," said John Aquino, who is now the only Spanish-speaking member.

Also in the division are Fire Capt. Robert Marron and John Coxson, Leo Fucello, Joseph Raimo, Robert Swales and William Wallace. Fucello, a former bookkeeper, and Swales, a disabled construction worker, were hired under the Public

Employment Program (PEP).

The community relations men also give talks and show movies for schools and community groups; collect and distribute toys at Christmas; hand out hydrant sprinklers in the summer; sponsor youth drill teams, and recruit new firemen.

They see changes in and out of the department. Firefighters are now more sensitive to the needs of the victims. And many firehouses are beginning to welcome visits by neighborhood kids.

At the same time people in areas that had been beset by false alarms are now working with the community relations unit to clean up streets and lots, develop youth programs—and keep an eye on fireboxes to prevent abuses. As a result, there's been a 70 per cent drop in false alarms in some parts of the North Ward.

The men have their own office in City Hall (733-7514) but they're usually at fires or meetings.

Their main task, of course, is to improve relations between firemen and the public. Wallace recalls that he was able to stop harassment of a fire chief in the Central Ward by just talking quietly to people in the crowd. And the men report that attacks on firemen are fewer and fewer.

They seldom get thank-you calls or notes, but they don't seem to mind. "The biggest thing is the self-satisfaction of the job," says Fucello. "We're really out there, and it's a tremendous feeling just to be able to say: 'We're here to help.'"

## Una Vez Se Apaga Fuego, Comienza Trabajo de Buró

Una vez se apaga el fuego, comienza el trabajo para algunos miembros del Departamento de Bomberos de Newark. Estos son miembros del Buró de Relaciones Municipales, quienes en los últimos años se han hecho cargo de atender a las necesidades de aquellas familias cuyos hogares han sido consumidos por el fuego.

Esto significa el conseguir alojamiento temporero con sus vecinos o en refugios, albergues y hoteles. También comprende el tener que conseguir ayuda de muchas agencias para suministrarles comida, ropa o dinero a los que han perdido todo. No es sorprendente que entre sus tareas estén las siguientes:

... ir al hospital a conseguir pañales y fórmulas para los bebés de estas familias;

... buscar entre las ruinas del fuego por objetos de valor o dinero, y luego seguir la pista hasta lograr descubrir quién es el dueño.

... Llevar las víctimas de un lado a otro de la ciudad hasta dar con familiares o amigos, después del fuego.

Los ocho hombres del escuadrón han vivido estas experiencias, y muchas más a través de los incendios que se han combatido en la ciudad en los recientes años.

El pasado año asistieron a 450 incendios y ayudaron a 4,200 personas; sin embargo, ellos no le prestan mucha atención a las estadísticas.

"Es el toque personal lo que importa," dice el Jefe de Bomberos Lawrence Caulfield, hermano del Director John Caulfield, y a cargo de la División. "No necesitamos gente atrás de un escritorio. Necesitamos gente que pueda actuar por el bien del pueblo."

Los miembros del escuadrón de relaciones comunales no combaten el fuego. De hecho la mayoría de ellos, nunca han sido bomberos, aunque su trabajo a veces reclama sus vidas.

Uno de estos hombres, el Capitán Emilio Pinal de 45 años, murió a consecuencias de un ataque al corazón durante el pasado mes de Septiembre, después de haberse caído de las escaleras de un edificio que fuera atacado por las llamas en la Calle Crane. El accidente ocurrió mientras ayudaba a los residentes. El Capitán Pinal era uno de dos miembros de habla hispana de la unidad.

El problema mayor es el encontrar vivienda para estas familias. Según el Jefe Caulfield hay una gran escasez de viviendas para familias con muchos miembros.



ESCUADRA DE RELACIONES COMUNALES AYUDA A DESTITUIDOS

Robert Swales del Departamento de Bomberos cambia impresiones con vecinas de la Calle Holland, después de un incendio "de tres alarmas."

Robert Swales of Fire Department Community Relations Bureau talks to neighborhood women after three-alarm fire in Holland Street.

A las familias afectadas se les aloja con sus vecinos, en sus escuelas, iglesias, tiendas, e incluso casas de bomberos.

"Cuando pedimos la ayuda a un vecino o a un dueño de negocio, nunca rehusan ayudarnos. Todos quieren responder cuando la comunidad necesita ayuda." Algunas familias son alojadas en los hoteles de la ciudad, a veces por semanas enteras. Pero es casi imposible encontrar alojamiento decente para algunas familias que mientras tanto tienen que ser acomodadas en hoteles viejos o apartamentos inadecuados.

El problema de la seguridad le signe en importancia al de la vivienda. Muchas personas rehusan abandonar un edificio afectado por el fuego por miedo a que alguien les robe lo que ha quedado sano.

"A veces pedimos a la gente dejar a alguien para cuidar el

lugar," dice John Aquino, que es ahora el único hispano en el grupo.

Otros miembros de la División son el Capitán Robert Marron, John Coxson, Leo Fucello, Joseph Raimo, Robert Swales y William Wallace.

Los miembros de este escuadrón hablan a la comunidad en escuelas y locales públicos, enseñan películas, coleccionan y distribuyen juguetes para los niños pobres en las navidades, reparten las duchas especiales que se adaptan a las bombas de incendio durante el verano, patrocinan equipos de entrenamiento

juvenil y reclutan nuevos bomberos. Se ocupan de ver los cambios dentro y fuera del Departamento. Las personas que combaten el fuego son más sensibles a las necesidades de las víctimas. Buscando un mayor

entendimiento, muchas casas de bomberos han comenzado a dar la bienvenida a las visitas de niños del vecindario. Al mismo tiempo, personas en aquellas áreas acosadas por falsas alarmas de incendio han comenzado a trabajar con la Unidad de Relaciones Municipales para limpiar las calles y solares vecinos, desarrollar programas juveniles, y mantener vigilia a las cajas de alarmas de incendio de modo que se pueden evitar estos abusos. Como resultado, han habido una reducción de un setenta por ciento en falsas alarmas en algunas partes del barrio norte.

El escuadrón tiene su propia oficina en el municipio, aunque la mayor parte del tiempo están asistiendo a fuegos o a reuniones. El teléfono a llamarles es el 733-7814.



# Winners

(Continued from page 1)

sophomores at Arts; Jacqueline Butterfield, 16 - twin sister of a second-place winner - and LeFerrell VanDiver, 16, juniors at Arts; JoAnn Graves, 17, and Sheila S. Porter, 17, seniors at Arts; Shirley Almeida, 17, senior at West Side; Benita Nesbitt, 15, sophomore at Malcolm X Shabazz, and Berathenis Kemp, 20, a senior at the Education Center for Youth.

Competition was extremely close, and the judges spent many hours sifting through the piles of essays.

The volunteer judges were Nathaniel Potts, community affairs director of the Newark Board of Education; Alfred Shapiro, city planning officer, and Charles Moore, special projects director of the Newark Public Information Office.

They graded the semi-finalists on a numerical scale. The judges said they put much more stress on content than on style, and tried to make some allowances for age and grade. They expressed some regret that few boys and few students from schools other than Arts made the semi-finals, but they said they tried to apply the same standards to all entries.

The Kenneth A. Gibson Association agreed to sponsor the contest after the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce and the Prudential Insurance Co. rejected requests for support. It had originally been hoped the business community would co-sponsor the project.

The entrants in the contest ranged in age from William Davis and Antoinette Singleton, 12-year-old seventh graders, to Mrs. Estelle Griffin, 49, who is attending an Adult Learning Center.

Most of the entries were channeled through the Newark Public schools. There were 32 from Central, 21 from Shabazz, 7 from West Side, and 5 each from East Side and Weequahic.

Also entering the contest were students from Clinton Place, 7th Avenue and West Kinney Junior highs; East Orange Catholic and Independence High schools, and the Education Center.

The young writers took many approaches. Some told of personal experiences in trying to clean up their neighborhoods. Many suggested block organizations to promote civic pride and neatness. Quite a few criticized the city's performance in sanitation.

A large number said crime and drug addiction were the worst problems in their area, and many cited abandoned houses and dumping grounds. The lack of recreational facilities was also stressed.

Proposals by the young writers included: Tougher law enforcement; low-rise housing; fencing of vacant lots; a limit on taverns; payroll tax; penalties for careless parents; youth cleanup corps; roundups of stray dogs; street tours by the mayor; trips and shows for children; special help for the aged and sick; crackdowns on landlords; brighter lights; worthwhile jobs for youth; monuments to black heroes; new shopping centers; new police call boxes; VD and birth control drives; anti-pollution and anti-rat campaigns, and changes in the political system.

Several of the young writers added their own comments to their papers. Michael Eure, 13, of Seventh Avenue Junior High wrote: "It's not the best report in the world but I do believe it will help a little."

Gwen Austin, 14, of Arts High added a P.S.: "Maybe this essay won't win a prize, but it surely got me a 'B' in English!"

And Robin Smith, 13, of West Kinney Junior High, candidly told the judges: "I am sorry that I wrote more than 250 words but once I got started talking about the problems, I sort of got carried away."

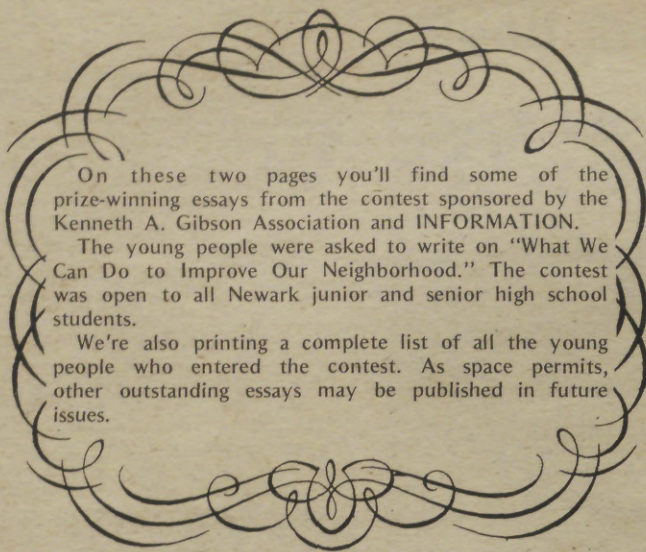
The contest was open to Spanish as well as English essays, but only one Spanish entry was received - from Rebecca Maldonado, 14, of Shabazz. She also submitted an English essay.

Four contestants, Jeffrey Dunn, Cheryl Pompey and David Dawkins of Arts and Alexis Thurman of Shabazz, were invited to appear with the mayor on his "Newark and Reality" television show.

Contestants who were runnersup - just finishing out of the money - were: Flora Bailey, Evelyn Griffin and Alvin Collier, all seniors at Arts; Deborah Barnes, a junior at Central; Michelle McLean, Pamela Hudson and Regina Davis, sophomores at Arts; Joyce Perry and Pamela Riley, freshmen at Arts, and Deborah Frazier and Rosalind Redd, freshmen at Central.

# WHAT WE CAN DO TO IMPROVE

## Here Are Award-Winning Essays



Newark seems to have innumerable problems. The poor housing conditions are among the worst. Many people are forced to live in broken-down buildings that should have been condemned years ago. These conditions promote sicknesses, such as lead poisoning. Rats overrun most of these places, presenting a major hazard, while "roach" has become a household word in all sections of the city.

The crime rate is depressingly high, especially in the slum areas, and the streets of Newark are always filthy. But, in my opinion, the problem most damaging to Newark is the apathy of the people who live there.

The job of solving these problems will not be an easy one, but if we all work together we may be able to do it. I suggest that the old buildings shouldn't be torn down, but should be rebuilt and made livable. We can make short work of the rats by educating people on how to keep their homes rat-free.

Crime might be cut down if more effective law enforcement methods are found and if more of the law enforcement officers cared. Also, jobs should be found for ex-convicts, so they don't turn back to crime as a means of supporting themselves. For pollution problems, programs should be started to clean up Newark. And individuals must do their share, too.

Lastly - and most important, for none of the problems can be solved without this - people must begin to take an interest in their city. They've got to fight the problems and they've got to win - or else, everybody loses!

NANCY CARL, 15  
53 Halsted St.  
Arts High - Grade 10  
SECOND PRIZE

Our neighborhood has many problems, some of which can be dealt with by young people, and others which can not. Young people, an integral part of their neighborhood, should be involved in the correction of its problems. Those that may be corrected by the youth are: The debris cluttered streets and sidewalks, the poor recreational activities and facilities, the awareness of the neighborhood's problems and means of correcting them.

Since education is of primary importance to high school students, we should be taught in school, as part of our formal studies, the ills of our neighborhood and how they can be eliminated. We should be taught in school through visual aids, discussions and class projects, how we will be able to improve

We as young adults in school can learn all we can to comply with society's ideal of "an educated and respected citizen." As young individuals, we can stop shoving the responsibility on the next guy and approach the neighborhood problems as if they were our own personal problems.

We as the younger generation can keep our heads straight by staying away from drugs and crime with the help of the good Lord. Then the remaining neighborhood will sit up and take notice that our erudition includes more than partying and "getting high."

We can become involved with our community by organizing more cleanup committees. As the youth of today we can do our part in supporting recreational centers, youth houses, drug rehabilitation programs, etc., who are in financial need by giving them the proceeds from things we sell. We can also sponsor these worthy organizations by

First I will define improve. According to improve means "make become better, or increase value of."

Now I would like to the way my neighborhood looked. My neighborhood once a place of beauty were beautiful green lawns, flowers on them. The lawns were clean. There was no garbage thrown all over sidewalks. The houses were painted nice bright colors. The people in the block were very friendly. I remember that some of the people would wash their cars off if there was any dirt on them. There wasn't any trash on the outside of the houses. It was such a friendly and beautiful place to live.

Now I will describe how it looks. There are not half as many houses in our neighborhood there were. Five houses were burned down. There

our neighborhood has become such as those seen in the United Community College and others. For instance, block cleanups.

The struggle as hard as a good examples for brothers and sisters. Our best academic neighborhood will be leaders and residents.

The second largest problem in our neighborhood is drugs and alcohol. The streets are often filled with debris and junk. We should change this by picking up rubbish from vacant lots or not. The authorities who are in charge of cars and discarded goals can also help with personal effort.

putting on programs, fashion shows and parties.

On the other hand, school students we should stand against our overcrowded facilities, petitioning for more facilities, till action is taken. We have the right to our education that is not of being handicapped.

We can help stop drugs in our schools by having student sellers. On this is to instill in the student body as the "grapevine" to catch the secretly reveal the appointed administrators.

But we can't discontinue that the neighborhood people and visitors legitimately in the neighborhood we have ourselves.

JACQUELYN GATH  
Arts High - Grade 10  
66 11th Ave.  
THIRD PRIZE



# IMPROVE OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

says by Newark Young People

the word Webster, e better; rease the to describe ood once ood was ty. There wns with sidewalks as never over the ses were rs. They e on the y. I even the older sidewalks writing on writing on es. It was tiful place e how it f as many hood as ses have are three

open lots filled with garbage and paper. The houses need painting. The lawns are no longer filled with green grass. They're now filled with garbage. The beautiful hedges are cut or torn down or dead. There's writing all over the front of the houses. The worst part of it all is that the few people who try to keep their houses nice can't, because if they swept the front of their houses the garbage from the other houses just blows in front of it. If they plant flowers, the kids come and pick them and throw them in the street. They swing on your gates and tear them down. The beautiful neighborhood I once lived in is now terrible.

Now to get to the part about how to improve it. To start, no one person can improve it alone. To improve it, all the people in the neighborhood must work together. Everyone in the neighborhood should have a part to do to keep it clean. Everyone should sweep in front of his house. That would take care of

More projects onsored by the y Corp., Model should be set up, ck parties and Students should s possible to set r. Their younger s. We should o nically so our ave the good s it needs.

gest problem in d, aside from sm, is litter. The n covered with cars. We may raking leaves, h, cleaning out ifying the proper pick up junked furniture. These e attained by We can sweep

around our homes, discard junk or clean around elderly people's homes who are unable to do this for themselves.

The next substantial problem is lack of unity. It seems that unity is the hardest thing for a neighborhood to achieve, even among members of the same race. We often encounter many residents who are selfish and apathetic. Neighborhood discussion groups should be formed to discuss the neighborhood's problems individually and collectively. The groups will bring the problems to the attention of neighborhood residents and elected officials, who can urge solutions.

Another major problem in our neighborhood, especially during the summer, is the overabundance of young people in the streets day and night. To solve this problem

To improve our neighborhood we must have the cooperation of our neighbors. We must also be an organized, responsible group and have respect for one another and our neighborhood. The main problems of our neighborhood are crime, drugs, sanitation and construction.

Crime: The problem of crime would be lessened if the street lights were much brighter than they are now. The problem of abandoned houses also contributes to the crime problem because of the junkies and runaway kids in them.

Drugs: Another problem in our neighborhood is drugs. We can support our drug rehabilitation centers so they can help our friends who are on drugs. We must warn our sisters and brothers of the dangers of drugs. We must report known drug

the sidewalks. Then rake your front lawn and plant a few grass seeds and flowers. Trim your hedges down. If you can't paint your house, you could take a water hose and wash it down. That would help some.

If you live in a house you don't own, talk to your landlord about fixing up your house. If he won't, you can go to Action Now and see if there's some kind of way they can get him to fix it. I know maybe there are many people who can't afford it, but now there are many places you can go to get free materials to fix your house. So I feel that if you really want to improve, to better, to increase the value of your neighborhood, there's no reason not to. We must remember, in order to improve our neighborhood everyone will have to participate.

**VALERIE CURRY, 17**  
265 South 6th St.  
Education Center — Grade 12  
**FIRST PRIZE**

we might organize recreational programs, plan trips involving parents and other interested parties, asking them to donate their time and services. We may urge churches, civic centers and agencies to donate their establishments and monies to show films, have parties or sponsor trips.

Other problems in our neighborhood such as drugs, alcoholism, prostitution and the like, young people are unable to deal with, except to be aware and avoid them.

However, those which may be changed need wholehearted effort so our neighborhoods will run smoothly in peace, harmony and togetherness.

**RENEE OLIVIA BROWN, 16**  
62 S. 13th St.  
Arts High — Grade 11  
**SECOND PRIZE**

pushers. Sanitation: Sanitation is everyone's responsibility. If we keep our homes clean inside we should be able to keep the surrounding areas clean too. If we teach our children to be neat and to put garbage where it belongs and teach them to have respect for their neighborhood, they will not contribute to the litter problem.

Construction: We should have fewer high-rise apartments and perhaps replace existings ones with smaller four or five-story buildings. We can repair wiring and plumbing and other things that need repairing in old houses so they will be more comfortable to live in.

**BARBARA BUTTERFIELD, 16**  
130 S. 13th St.  
Arts High — Grade 11  
**THIRD PRIZE**

Following is a list of all the young people who submitted entries for INFORMATION's essay contest on "What We Can Do to Improve Our Neighborhood." They're listed by schools and grades.

## ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

### Grade 9

Gwen Austin, 6 Somerset St., Aisto, 266 S. 12th St.; Sandra Aigard, 330 Mt. Prospect Ave.; Alice Brown, 207 Broad St.; Alvin Brown, 45 3rd St.; Naydene Bricks, 183 Littleton Ave.; Karen Brooks, 440 Elizabeth Ave.; Tommy Cox, 302 Sussex Ave.; Ted De Cagna, 160 Summer Ave.; Jan Clayton, 203 Shephard Ave.; Darlene Gibson, 202 Dewey St.; Homer Gooden, 319 Wainwright St.; Norman Haynes, 74 7th Ave.; Kim LaRue, 347 Seymour Ave.; Victoria Mack, 446 Avon Ave.; Carol Moses, 94 Shanley Ave.; Vanessa Morze, 203 Custer Ave.; Shirley Myers, 103 Chancellor Ave.; Jessica Nash, 22 Hinsdale Place; Annette Norvell, 266 S. 12th St.; Tawanna Patterson, 63 Mercer St.; Joyce Perry, 192 Hillside Ave.; Deborah Plant, 285 Clinton Place; Rodney Pate, 60 Shore Ave.; Jacquelyn Porter, 809 S. 13th St.; Pamela Riley, 67 Aldine St.; Charles Silas, 195 1st St.; Michael Stanberry, 337 S. 11th St.; Gwendolyn Stevenson, 439 S. 15th St.; Sharon White, 311 Goldsmith Ave.; Marion Yancy, 22 Brenner St.

### Grade 10

Valerie Austin, 162 N. 6th St.; Victoria Arnold, 255 S. 18th St.; Christina Allen, 122 Osborne Terrace; Rennard Baskerville, 9 Vincent Court; Eva Bednarski, 123 Wright St.; Deborah Banks, 768 S. 12th St.; John Bennett, 1125 Bergen St.; Linda Bailey, 17 Lyons Ave.; Geraldine Battle, 11 Birks Place; Kenneth Boxley, 838 Hunterdon St.; Nancy Carl, 53 Halsted St.; Deborah Dancy, 17 Gladstone Ave.; Regina Davis, 177 Norwood Ave.; Jeffrey Dunn, 190 Orange St.; Jack Fernandes, 286 Ridge St.; Lauren Green, 22 Vassar Ave.; Yolanda Gullette, 95 Court St.; Barbara Hubbard, 79 W. Kinney St.; Carolyn Hubbard, 39 Lincoln St.; Pamela Hudson, 140 Goldsmith Ave.; Harriet Hamlin, 407 14th St.; Jacqueline Hill, 10 Cypress St.; Kenneth Jones, 107 Spruce St.; Deborah Johnson, 654 S. 15th St.; Harold Johnson, 65 Mercer St.; Lawrence Jackson, 84 Aldine St.; Mable Knight, 15 Hansbury Ave.; Marcela Keene, 12 Jay St.; Jackie Koonce, 31 S. 7th St.; Julian Keene, 95 Elm St.; Orlando Lee, 1 Longworth Ave.; Belinda Larkin, 87 S. 14th St.; Michele Margrove, 440 Elizabeth Ave.; Michelle McLean, 357 Wainwright St.; Adrienne Minatle, 21 Irving Ave.; Giredda Mitchell, 121 Mape Ave.; Norberto Ortiz, 5 Thomas St.; Thomas Popeay, 875 S. 16th St.; Larry Penn, 99 Court St.; Pamela Richard, 121 Spruce St.; Roth Riley, 33 Homestead Park; Derek Lee Ragin, 26 Cypress St.; Roberta Scales, 78 Farley Ave.; Robin Stone, 22 Columbia Ave.; Michael Seiph, 1 W. Alpine St.; Yolanda Sulleit, 95 Court St.; Earl Sessoms Jr., 654 S. 15th St.; Sandra Steward, 10 Schuyler Ave.; Blondell Taylor, 121 S. 13th St.; Michelle Williams, 16 Grafton Ave.; Darrell Wade, 59 Homestead Park; Valerie Worsley, 9 Schuyler Ave.; Operadella Williams, 308 Hunterdon St.; Janiera Warren, 128 S. 13th St.; Martin West, 34 St. James Place

### Grade 11

William Blount, 144 Pennsylvania Ave.; Renee Brown, 62 S. 13th St.; Jacqueline Butterfield, 130 S. 13th St.; Barbara Butterfield, 130 S. 13th St.; Tim Bynum, 188 Howard St.; William Denson, 771 S. 14th St.; Frances Dunlap, 375 6th Ave.; Margaret G. El, 149 Ridgewood Ave.; Margena Harris, 325 Waverly Ave.; Valerie Hooper, 148 Goldsmith Ave.; Michele Johnson, 191 Vassar Ave.; Carolyn Lowe, 109 Schley St.; Michelle Muldrow, 260 Lehigh Ave.; Karen Mitchell, 226 Schley St.; Karen Murphy, 35 Hawkins St.; Sephannie McDaniel, 94 Keer Ave.; Sabrina Slater, 108 Seth Boyden Terrace; Le Ferrell Van Diver, 37 Irving Place; Carlton Williams, 76 2nd St.; Diane Williams, 53 Mercer St.

### Grade 12

Flora Bailey, 17 Lyons Ave.; Alvin Collier, 375 Badger Ave.; Carol Davis 39 5th St.; Lucy Gregory, 167 Lincoln Ave.; Jacquelyn Grathright, 66 11th Ave.; Joann Graves, 31 Yates Ave.; Evelyn Griffin, 747 S. 15th St.; Gregory Holland, 121 Rose St.; Maleather Hall, 128 Shephard Ave.; Deborah Harris, 371 6th Ave.; Valerie Jones, 224 W. Kinney St.; Inez Linton, 316 Renner Ave.; Janet Martin, 555 Elizabeth Ave.; Janet Mitchell, 30 Magnolia St.; Sheila Porter, 49 N. 13th St.; Curtis Raney, 145 Weequahic Ave.; Daria Shockley, 18 Fairmount Ave.; Rufus Stokes, 730 High St.; Karen Weddington, 51 Clifton Ave.; Ford Weinberger, 55 Manor Drive; Reginald Williams, 74 Murray St.

## CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

### Grade 9

Nicola Baldwin, 36 Boston St.; Carrie Bruton, 65 17th Ave.; Alvin Burroughs, 212 Prince St.; Deborah Frazier, 40 Waverly Ave.; Dalores Haynes, 297 1/2 High St.; Judette Henderson, 83 Waverly Ave.; Bryan Jones, 59 Boston St.; Mary Mitchell, 679 S. 12th St.; Rosalind Redd, 234 Prince St.; Luwina Vickers, 179 James St.; Carol Wright, 280 Prince St.

### Grade 10

Steven Bateman, 84 Boyd St.; Gloria Cheatham, 124 Wilciffe St.; Sandra Gilliard, 357 Hunterdon St.; Michelle Hill, 82 Waverly Ave.; Annette Perry, 73 17th Ave.; Linda

Savage, 333 New St.; Dianne Tillery, 749 S. 18th St.; Dorothy Williams, 82 Court St.

### Grade 11

Sharid Anderson, 65 N. 11th St.; Deborah Barnes, 326 Hunterdon St.; Loretta Carter, 398 Central Ave.; Lucretia Davis, 204 Orange St.; Chandra Johnson, 794 Hunterdon St.; Yvonne Miller, 642 High St.; Calvin Parkman, 342 W. Kinney St.; Gloria Phelps, 83 Waverly Ave.; Michele Walker, 244 Chadwick Ave.

### Grade 12

Maurice Herbert, 54 Beacon St.; Claudia Johns, 61 Ludlow St.; Nathaniel Woolridge, 143 James St.

## EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL

### Grade 9

John Bagdonavicius, 40 Patterson St.

### Grade 11

Judy Carrasca, 1 Roanoke Court; Elaine Perna, 305 Walnut St.

### Grade 12

Francine Albanese, 211 Jefferson St.; Helene Schulman, 111 Center Terrace.

## MALCOM X SHABAZZ HIGH

### Grade 9

Jackie Adams, 29 Whittier Place; Tina Braswell, 382 Dayton St.; Ann Coleman, 46 Johnson Ave.; Susan Curry, 314 Dayton St.; Todd Fleming, 135 Elizabeth Ave.; Carl James, 386 Dayton St.; Patricia Lewis, 344 Dayton St.; Rebecca Maldonado, 70 Astor St.; Judith Martin, 657 S. 10th St.; Gary Powell, 181 1/2 Sherman Ave.; Glenn Richardson, 549 Farley Ave.; David Ruiz, 69 Elizabeth Ave.; Diane Wilkins, 19 E. Alpine St.

### Grade 10

Benita Nesbitt, 66 Scheerer Ave.; Ahmad Sadiq, 163 Renner Ave.

### Grade 11

Marsha Caldwell, 90 Shanley Ave.; Elizabeth Maynor, 6 Kipp St.

### Grade 12

Shirley Phelps, 83 Waverly Ave.; Charles Peoples, 25 Gillette Place; Alexis Thurman, 148 Peshine Ave.; Colleen Walter, 300 Goldsmith Ave.

## WEEQUAHIC HIGH SCHOOL

### Grade 10

Gwen Jones, 386 Badger Ave.

### Grade 11

Charles Baker, 445 Clinton Place.

### Grade 12

La Tanya King, 258 Keer Ave.; Lynda Witherspoon, 29 Yates Ave.; Barbara Rucker, 323 Wainwright St.

## WEST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL

### Grade 9

Lennis Williams, 392 S. 9th St.

### Grade 12

Frances Alexander, 303 S. 9th St.; Shirley Almeida, 311 Goldsmith Ave.; Clarence Foster, 576 15th Ave.; Joyce Johnson, 106 16th Ave.; Augustus Rouse, 327 South Orange Ave.; Stanley Weeks, 532 S. 11th St.

## CLINTON PLACE JUNIOR HIGH

### Grade 7

William Davis, 386 Belmont Ave.

### Grade 8

Annette Lumford, 271 S. 18th St.; Patricia Porter, 182 Seymour Ave.; Valerie Thompson, 10 Osborne Terrace; Brenda Williams, 34 Madison Ave.

## SEVENTH AVENUE JUNIOR HIGH

### Grade 8

Michael Eure, 38 Avon Ave.

### Grade 9

Ilene Baldwin, 939 S. 19th St.; Geraldine Reed, 931 S. 19th St.

## WEST KINNEY JUNIOR HIGH

### Grade 7

Antoinette Singleton, 54 Boyd St.

### Grade 8

Robin Smith, 60 Boyd St.

### Grade 9

Pierce Graham, 212 Orange St.; Rita Jones, 206 Howard St.; Michael Lind, 509 S. 17th St.; Edward Harrell, 54 16th Ave.

## EAST ORANGE CATHOLIC

### Grade 9

Marie Mignolo, 38 Rowland St.

## INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL

### Ungraded

Allen Goodwin, 274 Mulberry St.; John Metrocavage, 98 Van Buren St.

## ADULT LEARNING CENTER

### Ungraded

Estelle M. Griffin, 817 S. 17th St.

## EDUCATION CENTER FOR YOUTH

### Grade 12

Valerie Curry, 265 S. 6th St.; Berathenis Kemp, 1086 Broad St.

## POST GRADUATE

Olga Iris Garcia, 58 Wakerman Ave.



# They Speak Your Language

¿Habla usted español?  
Parla lei italiano?  
Parlez-vous français?  
Sprechen Sie deutsch?  
Fala usted português?

If you speak these or any of 18 other languages, the Newark Public Library has some books for you.

More than 28,000 books in 22 foreign languages are available at the Library.

The largest and most comprehensive public collection in the state, the Newark Library's foreign language collection serves borrowers throughout the Garden State under a state grant.

Titles are represented in these languages: Arabic, Armenian,

Czech, Dutch, Danish, Estonian, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Hebrew, Italian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Ukrainian and Yiddish.

As the metropolitan reference center for northern New Jersey, the Newark Library was chosen to house the collection because of the ethnic diversity and the amount of foreign business conducted in the northern portion of the state. Last year 8,000 foreign language books were transferred from the State Library in Trenton to augment Newark's collection as the central depository for books in foreign tongues.

Most of the foreign language

books at Newark are fiction and general literature. The Children's and Schools Department offers books in 15 languages, and is especially strong in Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and Italian titles.

Books in foreign languages can be borrowed by any person holding a Newark Library card. And any branch and public library in the state can request a three-month bulk loan of 25 to 30 books in one language.

A spokesman said the collection is needed because of the variety of ethnic groups in the state, the number of foreign languages taught at schools and colleges, and the amount of foreign travel and business carried on by New Jerseyans.

## LIBROS EN 22 IDIOMAS EXTRANJEROS

La Biblioteca Pública de Newark tiene listos para circulación Pública más de 28,000 libros en veintidós idiomas diferentes.

Esta colección es la más grande y la más comprensiva en el Estado de Nueva Jersey, y está a la disposición de miembros de bibliotecas públicas a través del Estado Jardín, mediante fondos estatales.

Los siguientes idiomas están representados: Árabe, Armenio, Alemán, Checoslovaco, Danés, Estonio, Español, Francés, Griego, Holandés, Húngaro, Hebreo, Italiano, Noruego, Polaco, Portugués, Rumano, Ruso, Sueco, Ucranio y Yiddish.

En su función de centro de referencia metropolitana para el área Norte de Nueva Jersey, la Biblioteca de Newark fué escogida como sede de esta colección debido a la variedad

étnica y a la gran cantidad de negocios extranjeros que se efectúan en la parte Norte del Estado. El pasado año 8,000 libros en idiomas extranjeros fueron transferidos de la Biblioteca Estatal en Trenton para aumentar la colección de Newark como depósito central para libros en idiomas extranjeros.

La mayoría de los libros extranjeros de la Biblioteca de Newark son de ficción y literatura general. El Departamento para niños y escuelas ofrece libros en 15 idiomas, y está especializado grandemente en títulos en español, portugués, francés, alemán e italiano.

Esta colección es suplementada anualmente con la compra de 800 a 1,000 libros nuevos, y otros donativos hechos por individuos o grupos y

organizaciones. El año pasado se donaron cerca de 600 volúmenes en portugués. Esta donación fue hecha por la fundación Gulbenkian a través del Consulado Portugués. Los libros en idiomas extranjeros pueden ser prestados a personas que tengan una tarjeta de membresía de la Biblioteca de Newark. Cualquier rama o biblioteca pública en el Estado puede también pedir préstamos de libros, por tres meses, en grupos de 25 a 30 ejemplares de un mismo idioma.

La colección es de gran necesidad debido a la variedad de grupos étnicos en el Estado, el número de idiomas extranjeros que se enseña en nuestras escuelas y colegios, y la cantidad de viajes y negocios, al y con el extranjero, que hacen anualmente los residentes del Estado.

## Libri in 22 Lingue Straniere

Più di 28,000 libri in 22 lingue straniere sono alla disposizione dei lettori di Newark ed da ogni parte dello stato di New Jersey.

La collezione di libri stranieri nella biblioteca di Newark è la più grande e comprensiva aperta al pubblico nello stato e serve tutto lo stato sotto gli auspici di un'allocatione statale.

Rappresentati sono libri nelle lingue seguente: araba, armena, ceca, olandese, danese, estone, francese, tedesco, greca, ungherese, ebraica, italiana, lituano, norvegese, polacca, portoghese, romena, russa, spagnola, svedese, ucraina, e yiddish.

La biblioteca di Newark, il centro metropolitano di consultazione per la parte settentrionale di New Jersey, fu scelta per il centro della collezione per la sua diversità "ethnica" e il volume di commercio condotto nella parte settentrionale dello stato. L'anno scorso 8,000 libri nelle lingue straniere furono trasferite dalla biblioteca dello stato nel Trenton ad aumentare la collezione di Newark come centro depositario per libri nelle lingue straniere.

La maggior parte dei libri nelle lingue straniere sono romanzi e letteratura. Libri nelle lingue straniere per i ragazzi

sono in 15 lingue, particolarmente nelle lingue spagnola, portoghese, francese, tedesco ed italiana.

Chiunque ha una tessera della biblioteca di Newark può prendere in prestito libri nelle lingue straniere. Biblioteche pubbliche nello stato possano prendere in prestito 25 o 30 libri a una volta.

Con la ricca diversità di persone straniere che abitano nello stato, il numero di lingue straniere insegnate nelle scuole ed università, la quantità di viaggi all'estero ed affari condotte dall'abitanti di New Jersey, la collezione straniera è una necessità.

português, alemão e italiano.

Todos os anos a coleção estrangeira é aumentada com a aquisição de 800 a 1000 volumes, a adicionar aqueles oferecidos por várias instituições particulares ou por outras individualidades. No ano transacto cerca de 600 volumes em português foram doados à Biblioteca de Newark pela Fundação Gulbenkian, através do Consulado de Portugal.

Qualquer portador do cartão da biblioteca de Newark poderá utilizar-se dos livros estrangeiros da sua coleção assim como qualquer das bibliotecas do Estado poderá requisitar, por um período de 3 meses, o máximo de 30 volumes em cada idioma.

Como centro referencial da área metropolitana do Norte de New Jersey a Biblioteca de Newark foi a escolhida para ser depositária desta coleção devido, não só aos diferentes grupos étnicos que constituem os seus habitantes, como também a diversidade de negócios com o estrangeiro, conduzidos nesta região do Estado.

Na sua maior parte os livros estrangeiros que compõem esta coleção são, ou de natureza fictícia, ou referentes à literatura dos respectivos países em que estão escritos.

O Departamento de Crianças e Escolas possui livros em 15 idiomas sendo de particular importância as suas coleções em francês, espanhol,

## LIVROS EM 22 LINGUA ESTRANGEIRA

Uma coleção de mais de 28,000 volumes escritos em idiomas estrangeiros e existentes presentemente na Biblioteca Pública de Newark, estão agora à disposição, não só do público da cidade como também de todo o Estado de New Jersey.

Por ser a mais completa no gênero e a mais acessível ao público, esta coleção serve os habitantes de New Jersey sob uma concessão do Estado.

De entre os livros em língua estrangeira destacam-se os escritos em árabe, armênio, checoslovaco, holandês, dinamarquês, estoniano, francês, alemão, grego, húngaro, hebreu, italiano, lituano, norueguês, polaco, português, romeno, russo, espanhol, sueco, ucraniano e yiddish.

# Can That Garbage!



Maurice Hall makes use of one of hundreds of new trash containers placed throughout city by the Community Development Administration.

Maurice Hall hace uso de uno de los cientos de zafacones públicos colocados a través de la ciudad por la Administración de Desarrollo Commual.

The Department of Public Health and Welfare urges all Newark residents to provide adequate storage of household garbage and trash.

Ted Gordon, environmental health officer of the department, said "water-tight covers are required. City health sanitarians have been advised to enforce this provision of the Newark Health and Sanitation code."

Some 200 property owners have been cited for improper storage of trash and garbage.

Gordon said, "Plastic liners for cans will reduce the need for cleaning and keep down the bad odors and fly breeding. We are also recommending that garbage cans be stored on a rack or stand at least 18 inches off the ground to minimize exposure to cats and dogs. If the cans are kept

tightly covered there should be no cause for complaints."

Since Newark has reduced collection from three to two times a week residents have complained about potential health hazards. Proper handling and storage are the key consideration, not the frequency of collection, officials said.

Gordon said, "Twice a week collection should be adequate if residents provide proper storage. We are urging all residents to

- (1) drain and wrap all garbage before it is deposited, to reduce odor and fly problems;
- (2) rinse all tin cans and bottles to remove food and beverage residues;
- (3) stack and tightly tie all newspapers, boxes, etc., and
- (4) wash garbage cans thoroughly after each collection."

## We Pay Our Own Way

A Rutgers economist has confirmed what a lot of New Yorkers know all too well — they carry an unfair share of the cost of government services.

Dr. Morris Beck, professor of economics at Rutgers Newark, says municipal governments provide more services in this country than in most countries. In most non-communist lands, the national government picks up the tab for many city services, he said in a recent study.

But in the United States, he added, "central-city taxpayers are forced to support poverty related programs from a fiscal base which, per capita, is usually slimmer than the suburban base."

And the situation is worse in New Jersey than in any other state, he says. Local government here gets stuck with the biggest share of government spending in any state — nearly 70 per cent.

"Housing, health services and other poverty-related programs comprise a large fraction of city budgets; but, with minor exceptions, suburban and non-urban governments enjoy complete freedom from poverty-linked expenditure."

While Newark's resources are half as large as the average tax base in the suburbs, the city's costs per person for municipal services, exclusive of education,

is twice as large.

According to a tabulation by the U. S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Newark spent \$290 per capita — twice the suburban average of \$144 — for all functions other than education.

Tax reform, combined with the transfer of school and welfare costs to the state, would reduce the gap between city and suburb, according to Dr. Beck's study.

Beck said the unfair sharing of the tax burden is "the principal cause of fiscal tensions in metropolitan areas of the state." In Newark, he said, the city government has a tax base of only \$4,047 per person, while the average suburb enjoys a tax base of \$9,062 per person.

As a result, Beck continued, there are "highly unequal burdens on local taxpayers." The owner of a \$20,000 home in Newark had to pay \$854 to support public schools in 1971, while the owner of a \$20,000 home in Millburn had a school tax of only \$290.

He also pointed out that the poor are hardest hit by the present system. Low-income families, with less than \$3,000 in earnings a year, pay a fifth of their income in taxes; but families in the \$25,000-and-up bracket pay only 5 per cent in taxes.



# THE RIGHT TO LIFE

*Here are parts of a speech on health care by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson at the recent 100th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association. In it the mayor discusses many of Newark's health problems and the city's plans to deal with them.*

Since I was elected Mayor of Newark in 1970, I have come to clearly understand that there is no need of the poor which is greater than the need for good health.

In my own City of Newark, the plight of the health of our people has also been documented in recent years. It has been the subject of many reports, news articles and special-feature stories in popular magazines.

Newark has a high infant mortality rate, early syphilis, gonorrhea and tuberculosis cases reported, even though I sometimes question the soundness of the statistical data on which these indices are based. Other health and social indicators are parallel.

Observations on patterns of calls for physicians suggest a lower rate of utilization of the limited physician services in certain census tracts classified as low income. Considerable reliance is placed on hospital emergency departments by many residents, with the resulting episodic illness.

We have had problems of recruiting physicians to render office and home care in our area.

In addition, one finds that most often, the hours during which health care is rendered are set for the convenience of the physician, the teacher or the researcher and it seems, with little concern for the needs of the poor family.

In Newark the municipal health service system bears the damaging marks of apathy and neglect visited upon them in 1940, 1950 and early 1960 by an indifferent municipal government.

The Health Department today works in a physical plant and an administrative organization that makes efficient operation and meaningful planning almost impossible and severely hampers personnel recruitment in many areas of their activities.

Despite these handicaps, they continue to provide a variety of vitally needed services to the 380,000 citizens of New Jersey's largest City.

The Newark Department of Health and Welfare provides a variety of personal and environmental health services including health centers and health substations and children's clinics.

The multiplicity of services, agencies and institutions now involved in municipal health activities creates problems of coordination, efficiency and maintenance of quality of health



## Mayor Says Health Needs Must Be Met

services. In Newark, as in other urban communities, the health problems of one family may in a single year bring its member into contact with wards and out-patient clinics of the State-operated hospital, other hospitals, private physicians, children clinics, Health Department nurses concerned with communicable-disease control, school-health nurses, visiting nurses and physicians from the medical college. Many of these activities are presently conducted separately from an administrative point of view; yet health, from the individual's, and the family's point of view is indivisible.

But let me again emphasize that health care in Newark is essentially a subsystem of the overall health care system in the United States; and the health care crisis is not a single problem.

Its complexity ranges from poor management of resources through organization of the system to financial barriers which limit the access of some to service . . .

In Newark we know that the manpower and

facilities do not exist by which we can guarantee to every resident of our City a personal physician at this time.

However, we do feel that by the joint effort of the major community hospitals, teaching institutions and voluntary agencies, we can begin to develop a series of comprehensive family care centers and coordinated programs of health care in defined geographic areas.

These centers are being planned with the cooperation of existing voluntary hospitals and the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, and we will extend the services of these institutions into the community.

The Newark Department of Health and Welfare is working with hospitals and the Medical School in defining areas, coordinating services and interdigitating the health care programs available at OEO-supported clinics and other facilities. . . .

Our plan envisages three echelons of care.

The first echelon is represented by the public health nurse and aides trained to assist her, who would serve in the role of family health advisor, overcoming some of the problems encountered in the initiation and continuity of care.

The second echelon is the neighborhood health center. Each health center will be operated in conjunction with a "Back-up" hospital, which forms the third echelon of care.

By utilizing the resources of major hospitals and the Medical College it is hoped that the admitted short supply of medical facilities can be utilized, and that specific problems in coordination and continuity of health care can be overcome.

The local government, in the final analysis, is responsible for insuring that every government must be given the resources to carry out that responsibility. I am not speaking of an array of health workers employed by the city, but the resources of skilled management able to stimulate, guide, prod if necessary, and evaluate the community's success or failure in guaranteeing the right to life. . .

It is unjust that one child can go to a dentist, and another cannot. It is unjust that a pregnant woman cannot receive prenatal care because she is not eligible for Medicaid until after her child is born. It is unjust that a father must wait for pay day to fill a prescription needed by his wife or baby. We can't entirely eliminate these injustices in Newark. We can, and we have, and we will use all of our resources to find viable solutions and with short-term, federally funded programs keep our finger in the dike for at least some of these people. We hope that while we are helping the few we will have organizationally prepared for the day which must come — when national resources are allocated on a stable basis in the form of health insurance for all — and the denial of care because of personal inability to pay is a shameful memory in the United States. ■

## Martland Employees Praise PEP Jobs

Newark's Public Employment Program (PEP) may be in trouble in some places, but it gets a clean bill of health at Martland Hospital.

The federal program provides jobs, primarily for the unemployed. Those working at Martland receive special training in health care.

Miss Carol Dodd, coordinator of operating room technology, said:

"I think the PEP program, through training, is doing two

valuable things for the community. It is providing jobs where they are badly needed, in an area where unemployment is very high, and secondly, it is helping to extend the services of the hospital into the community, which is what health care is all about."

Several women learning health care at Martland revealed more personal feelings toward PEP. As one employee expressed it, the program has become a vehicle for "lifting us from

welfare existence to real living."

"I have developed pride and self-respect since joining the program," said Mrs. Barbara Grant, who is training to become an operating room technician.

Mrs. Grant, who has seven children, also pointed out that the program offers a baby sitting service and courses toward a high school diploma and college credits.

Mrs. Annie Crumel, a lab assistant trainee, said: "When

welfare people get jobs they develop a new sense of pride and self-respect. My children have ambitions and this will help me to fulfill them."

Mrs. Joan Johnson, training in operating room technology, added: "When the children see mommy and daddy getting jobs, they are impressed. PEP is a necessity. It gives us a chance to work at what we like."

She continued, "We have to stick together and fight for this program and its opportunity.

You only exist on welfare. We must let the people know we need PEP. If this program doesn't give us an opportunity, we won't get it."

As one woman put it, "If Newark's PEP program is discontinued, the people won't back any more programs. Besides, health care is so badly needed in this city, stopping the program won't make any sense."

### READ INFORMATION

## M.D. Fights to Stay in City



Dr. Edward A. Capriola, a 29-year-old Newark physician, found he had no friends at local

banks when he tried to borrow money to transform his inner-city practice into a modern medical center.

One bank turned him down on the premise that there was too much vandalism in the neighborhood. Another bank agreed to go part way, but only if he put up his home and office as security on a second mortgage.

Dr. Capriola, a 1969 graduate of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, had managed to get a \$50,000 loan to purchase the building at Central Avenue and Hoyt Street,

but he needed an additional \$80,000 to expand the center to provide pediatric services for children.

Then officials of the N. J. Department of Community Affairs read about the doctor's dilemma, and urged him to apply for a guaranteed loan through the Urban Loan Authority. This helps an individual establish a business or professional practice in a disadvantaged area.

The doctor said the government agency worked fast to help him get the money. Fidelity Union Trust Company

of Newark agreed to put up the \$80,000 loan after the Urban Loan Authority guaranteed 90 per cent.

Dr. Capriola said the medical center includes facilities for X-rays, internal medicine, gynecology, obstetrics and treatment for allergies.

"Allergy is often thought of as a luxury of the suburbs," he said. But, he added, it is just as great a problem, if not greater, in the inner cities as in the suburbs.

He already is providing pediatric service for the children of the community.

Dr. Capriola says he is setting up a personalized private practice that compares with

practices in middle and upper class neighborhoods.

Much of the furniture looks expensive, but actually it was purchased in bargain stores and at sales. Neighbors helped paint the office.

Meanwhile, doctors have been fleeing the Central Ward and last year, the number of physicians had dropped to 18.

Dr. Capriola said the hospital centers have become about the only source of medical care in the area and the result has been overwhelming caseloads.

The doctor said the people of the neighborhood know him through his work in the pediatrics section of nearby St. Michael's Hospital.





**ALL THAT JAZZ:** Noted musicians, as well as new talent, are taking part in the "Jazz Vespers" at the Memorial West Presbyterian Church, South Orange Avenue and S. 7th Street. Rev. Jan Van Arsdale, pastor, says the programs begin Sundays at 5 p.m. Recent performers include Bu Pleasant and her brother, Atlee Chapman.

**NEVER TOO OLD:** Daniel Ardito, director of the Golden Age Center at 110 Seventh Ave., invites senior citizens in the Columbus Homes - Colonnade Park area to drop in any day between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. The city-sponsored center, at St. Lucy's Church, offers arts and crafts, health programs, recreation, card and bingo games, discussions and lunches.

**WORTH FIGHTING FOR:** There's been a recent increase in educational benefits under the G.I. Bill for all veterans. Benefits for fulltime schooling are now \$220 for a single person, \$261 for a married veteran, and \$298 for someone married with one child. Information is available at the Veterans Education and Training Service, 53 Washington St., 648-5817.

**ALL ABOARD:** The Newark Senior Citizens Commission needs volunteer drivers to operate its 37-passenger bus. Two volunteers, John McGhee and Bill Freid, have taken the elderly on many trips to stores, doctors and community centers. If you can help, call Mrs. Evelyn Matthews at the commission, 371-9810.

**A WORD FOR THE Y'S:** The YM-YWCA at 600 Broad St. has something for almost everyone. Current programs include swimming, slimmastics, volleyball, Afro and modern dance for women; fitness, basketball and body building classes for men, swimming and indoor sports for both men and women; arts and crafts, gym and pool for children from 2 up. For information, call Irene Novak at 624-8900.

**GOOD SCOUTS:** Western Electric Co. is sponsoring an Explorer Post for boys 16 through 21 at its regional headquarters at Gateway, Market Street and McCarter Highway. Some three dozen boys are learning about computer programming, photography and electricity; they may set up their own ham radio station soon. The program is designed to give the young men career ideas and fun, too.

**LET'S BE FRIENDS:** The Friends of Clinton Hill is seeking donations to help support its health center at 742 Clinton Ave. and the Bessie Smith Community Center at 105 Hawthorne Ave. The health center provides low-cost dental and medical services to 600 people a week, and the other center provides day care and adult education.

**WHO NEEDS ASBURY PARK?** The Chad School at 76 Clinton Ave. is sponsoring a 16 day trip to Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria on Africa's west coast this summer. Departure is scheduled for August 8. Further information is available at the school (622-1061). The private school is named for another West African nation, Chad.

**BANNER YEAR:** Banners made by the St. James Church CYO and the eighth grade at St. Michael's Catholic School were sold at St. James Hospital to help raise funds for educational and play things. Sister Patricia Reynolds said the items were needed for children who cannot leave their beds while staying at the hospital.

**WORK AND PLAY:** The Essex County Park Commission is recruiting teachers and college students, 18 and over, for its eight-week summer programs. They'll help at 14 playgrounds, city day camps, and in fishing, tennis, archery, arts and crafts. Interviews will be Feb. 20-23, March 19-23 and April 16-19 at the commission, 115 Clifton Ave. Call Miss Campbell at 482-6400, ext. 24.

**WORK TO BE DONE:** Job-hunters may find interesting openings in the monthly bulletins put out by the N.J. Department of Civil Service. The Essex edition lists all jobs available in county and municipal governments, and includes application forms. Copies are available from the Civil Service Department, Front and Montgomery streets, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

**COMING OF AGE:** The Newark Human Rights Commission has celebrated its 20th anniversary by issuing a special eight-page booklet reviewing its growth and accomplishments. Copies of the booklet, designed and printed by the Newark Public Information Office, are available at the commission's City Hall office.

**A STORE WITH MORE:** Weequahic community leaders, including Councilman Sharpe James, have praised the community relations program at the Pathmark supermarket, 372 Lyons Ave. The store's \$500,000 remodeling, its all-night operation and its employment of local residents were all praised at a recent reception.

**SOMETHING TO CELEBRATE:** The Community Development Administration's Recreation and Cultural Affairs project sponsored a Kwanza Observance at its headquarters, 566 Orange St. Kwanza is a seven-day African celebration of the joys of the past year.

**LOUSY LUCK:** A fortune teller named Madame Grant of Atlanta lacked foresight when she set up shop at the Downtowner Inn, just across the street from the N.J. Division of Consumer Affairs. Two state agents paid \$18.75 to get "the straight thing" from the visiting seer, and then called in Newark detectives for an arrest. She was fined \$85.

## Newark's Own Little U.N.

### Ivy Hill Apartments Busy World on City Line

It's the biggest private apartment complex in New Jersey, and one of the biggest in the United States. It's so big — and busy — that the management has no idea how many people actually live there.

It's a little United Nations, with people from many countries in Latin America, Asia and Europe.

It's almost a city by itself, with its own religious, senior citizen and day care facilities. Yet it's almost surrounded by suburbs, and many people don't realize it's actually in the westernmost corner of Newark.

It's 20 years old, and looks it. Tenants complain about broken windows and messy grounds. But a tenant movement fell apart, and vacant apartments are filled fast at monthly rents of \$100 to \$200.

It's Ivy Hill — one of the most crowded, least known sections of the city. And it's entering a new and maybe brighter era.

Ivy Hill was built in 1952. Its five huge buildings — each 14 stories tall — stand starkly amid the one-family homes of Vailsburg, Maplewood and South Orange.

Its 2,100 apartments house anywhere from 7,500 to 9,000 people. The management isn't sure how many unknown relatives, friends or children are staying with the tenants.

In recent years Ivy Hill has attracted people from many lands. Indians in native costume stroll through the grounds, while Brazilians play soccer in nearby Ivy Hill park, and children chatter in a dozen languages.

"A resident of Ivy Hill is a citizen of the world and he doesn't have to leave Newark," says James J. Hannan, who's lived there five years. "There is a pervading atmosphere of excitement here which gives one the sense of belonging to society and sharing in the brotherhood of man."

This is one reason Hannan stays although he — like many tenants — thinks the place has been neglected in recent years by the New York firm that owns it.

"I can't wait to get out," says Mrs. Fannie Alston. "It's



deteriorating every year." And Renato Souza, a young Brazilian, says: "Before, it used to be clean...but now, they don't take care of it." He points to a playground littered with broken glass.

Another tenant, Mrs. Veronica Loria, complains: "The management's attitude is, 'If you don't like it, move.' But where are you going to move? The tenants are afraid to say anything, and you couldn't organize them if you paid them..."

The project's new manager, Seymour Hilton, says some complaints may be valid. But he insists he's trying to reverse the decline, and make Ivy Hill attractive again.

Since taking over in May, Hilton says he's beefed up security, stepped up maintenance, overhauled heating and incinerator systems/and evicted tenants who were wrecking property or annoying neighbors.

"My first concern is the people who want to live decently," says the manager. "Ivy Hill has got to come back to what it was, or it's no good for the tenants and it's no good for the company."

"I want this place to look like a country club," says Hilton, but he claims some tenants won't cooperate. He tells of one woman who threw dirty diapers out the window, and children who broke every hall light in

three buildings in one night. A \$50,000 closed-circuit TV security system was broken three times and finally abandoned, he said.

Some of the problems may take a long time to straighten out. A large new swimming pool in the rear is filled with old tires and junk, and can't be finished because of a legal battle about which town it should drain into. New mowers haven't worked right, and junkyards don't want to go all the way to Ivy Hill to pick up abandoned cars from its parking lots.

It also takes time to develop a sense of community, especially among so many groups. But basketball and baseball leagues are being planned, and a group of Princeton Theological seminarians is moving in to counsel and work with young Ivy Hillers.

Ivy Hill still has a lot going for it — convenience to buses, stores, parks and Seton Hall University, and modern facilities at low rents.

But it has a lot going against it too — including bitterness between some tenants and management. Some tenants even mounted a brief rent strike last year, and they've called in city health inspectors about rats and roaches.

But at least management now agrees with the tenants that Ivy Hill could and should be an even better corner of Newark by its 21st birthday. □



Officers of the South District Community Council, an affiliate of the Newark Police Department, were sworn in recently by Police Director Edward Kerr.

Among the new officers are Kerr's wife, a vice president of the council.

The group works to improve relations between police and the public.

In the photo above, Director Kerr is at the far left. Facing him, from left to right, are: Capt.

Robert Parkinson, commander of the South District; Sgt. Hubert Williams, community relations officer for the district; Mrs. C. Harris, recording secretary; Robert Johnson, sergeant at arms; James Barnes, president; Mrs. Eva O'Cause, treasurer, and Mrs. E. Kirkland, financial secretary.

Barnes is a telephone supervisor; Mrs. Harris, a social worker; Mrs. Kirkland, a nurse; Lawyer Johnson, a carpenter; Robert Johnson, a janitor, and Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. O'Cause, housewives.





## Community Finds Strength in Union

The North Jersey Community Union may have a new but temporary lease on life.

The organization for several years has provided various services — medical, legal, manpower and child care — at its community center in the old Krueger Brewery, 105 Charlton St.

In recent months the agency has been threatened with the loss of much of its operation because of a cut in federal aid.

But now the Mayor's Policy and Review Council is coming to the rescue. It has devised a plan to use \$165,000 in funds from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to match \$225,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The plan would enable the center to continue providing the kind of help shown in these pictures. But farther into the future, proposed slashes in federal spending could doom many programs like these.

Arriba, el Centro Diurno de cuidado North Jersey Community Union, 105 Charlton St. A la derecha, Helen McLean revisa historias clínicas.

Above, North Jersey Community Union day care center, 105 Charlton St. At right, Helen McLean checks medical records.



At Left, receptionist Doris McCray interviews Mrs. Martha Bartholomew, one of many people who use community Union clinics.

A la izquierda, la recepcionista Doris McCray entrevista a la Sra. Martha Bartholomew, una de las tantas personas que utilizan las clínicas Community Union.

PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES



Above, Dr. Robert Scales treats Elnora Holmes in dental clinic with help of Mrs. Shirley Davis, assistant administrator of center.

Arriba el Dr. Robert Scales con ayuda de la Sra. Shirley Davis, asistente administradora del Centro, atiende a Elnora Holmes en clínica dental.

## NAMES in the NEWS

**BERNIE ADAMS**, football coach at Weequahic High School, spearheaded the formation of a Team Booster Club, through which local residents provide hot meals and trips to colleges for the players. He has also set up a tutoring program, and 15 of last year's senior players are now in colleges from Vermont to California.

**PHIL HUTCHINGS**, who was active in Clinton Hill protests and then headed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, paid a return visit to Newark recently. Hutchings is working now in a methadone program in Detroit. SNCC went out of existence after Hutchings replaced H. Rap Brown as national leader.

**MRS. EVELYN SALKIN**, a Newark teacher for the last 26 years, is assisting the Board of Education's Title I Central Parents Council in planning educational and recreational programs for the city's watershed area. Mrs. Salkin has taught at Montgomery, Aylea, Monmouth and Broadway schools. Her husband, **ROBERT SALKIN**, runs a Title I project on fossils.

**HICKMAN HOLMES**, a veteran staff member of the Newark Human Rights Commission, has resigned to operate a state motor vehicle license agency in Newark. The agency, formerly located on Lincoln Park, moved recently to the shopping center at High and W. Kinney Streets.

The city's director of intergovernmental relations, **JAMES CUNDARI**, has resigned to become a fulltime project director for the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center. He's also a lawyer and a columnist for INFORMATION. His duties at City Hall have been assigned to **MARVIN MCGRAW**, an aide to the mayor.

A recent issue of "Black Viewpoint," a national newsletter, featured a profile on **RICHARD P. PROCTOR JR.** He's executive vice president of Minority Executive Matchmakers, a Newark employment agency, and co-chairman of the Business and Industrial Coordinating Council. His brother, **RAYMOND PROCTOR**, directs the Urban Institute of Essex County College.

The Newark Community Center of the Arts has added three new members to its board of trustees: **THEODORE PETTIGREW**, director of operations at the Newark Post Office; **JAMES L. EDDLETON JR.**, vice president of a management consulting firm, and **JOSEPH A. BARBETTA**, president of an advertising and public relations agency.

After 24 years as director of the Jones Street branch of the Newark YM-YWCA, **LaVOZIER LAMAR** has retired. LaMar, who worked with thousands of young people in the Central Ward, will be honored at a dinner March 4 in the Robert Treat Hotel. **JEROME WILSON** of the Housing Authority is chairman of the testimonial affair, at which **JOHN "SNOOKY" WALKER** will be master of ceremonies.

**DR. HERBERT HOLMES**, a Newark physician, has been named to the board of trustees of N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry by Gov. William Cahill. He replaces **DR. REYNOLD E. BURCH**, who left the board to become director of the college's Maternal and Infant Care Project. Dr. Holmes, 40, is also on the staffs of United and Beth Israel hospitals.

**C. WILLARD HECKEL** will be moving behind a familiar desk when he becomes acting dean of Rutgers Law School in Newark on July 1. Heckel served as dean from 1963 to 1970; and he'll succeed the man who succeeded him, **JAMES C. N. PAUL**, who's resigning to resume teaching. Heckel is also presiding officer of the United Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.

The Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce has added **FRANK L. HUBERT** and **JOSEPH A. ROSENTHAL** to its board of directors. Hubert is president of Hubert Enterprises, which is involved in broadcasting (a share in WNJR's management), computer and financial services, food processing and import-export business. Rosenthal is president of Engineers, Inc., which owns the Robert Treat Hotel.

**CLEMENT A. PRICE** has been elected chairman of the Black Faculty and Staff Organization at Rutgers Newark, a four-year-old group which tries to promote community consciousness among employees of the university. Other officers are **MRS. JAN THOMAS**, vice chairman; **MRS. ELAINE FRAZIER**, secretary, and **LARRY WILLIAMS**, treasurer.

**MRS. MILDRED BAKER** of Newark, who served 27 years on the staff of the Newark Museum, is one of the newly elected trustees of the institution. She was formerly associate director of the museum. Among those re-elected as trustees were **WILBUR PARKER**, secretary of the Newark Board of Education, and **WILLIAM WALLS**, city corporation counsel.

Two members of the Essex County College Cross-Country team represented their native countries in the Munich Olympics. **ALFRED DALEY** competed in the 1600-meter relay on the Jamaican team, and **AINSLEY ARMSTRONG** represented Trinidad-Tobago in the 100 and 200-meter relays. Armstrong made the semi-finals.

**MRS. ROSA LEE GRAY**, city health aide and past president of the Columbus Homes Tenants Association, has been elected to the vestry (governing board) of the House of Prayer Episcopal Church. Re-elected as wardens of the parish were **WILLIAM CLEGG**, an automotive parts manager, and **ROBERT TURNER**, a Newark electrician.



# NEWARK STILL PUSHING FOR ANOTHER PAPER

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's search for a new daily newspaper for Newark is continuing to draw expressions of interest.

No one yet, however, has made any definite commitment to start a new paper here.

The mayor met recently with Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of The New York Post. She was one of 50 publishers around the country who had been asked by the mayor to consider filling the gap left by the closing of The Newark News last August.

Mrs. Schiff said The Post was not in a position to start a paper here. She also ruled out any special New Jersey edition of her paper—although the New York Times and News have both started Jersey sections in the last year.

Representatives of the mayor's office and the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce also met recently with a New York lawyer representing a group of unidentified investors. The lawyer said they were looking into the possibility of a

statewide newspaper.

The mayor has received a number of proposals and suggestions since his efforts were publicized in Editor and Publisher, the trade magazine for the newspaper industry.

It was incorrectly reported in the last issue of INFORMATION that the mayor had never received any reply from S. I. Newhouse, publisher of The Star-Ledger.

In fact, the publisher's son, Donald E. Newhouse, had written to Gibson on Oct. 5 that "we have determined that publication of an evening newspaper by us would not be economically feasible at the present time."

Newhouse expressed regret at the death of The News, and said "It is not for us to object to any public or private attempts to interest others to enter the evening field; or for that matter, the morning field."

Publishers who have expressed interest in Newark include John H. Sengstacke, who

owns a chain of black newspapers in the East and South. His papers include the Chicago Defender, one of two black dailies in the United States, and the Pittsburgh Courier.

A New York consulting firm, In-Comm Communications Corp., said its two-year-old plan to establish a highly automated metropolitan newspaper could be revamped into a twin-city operation for New York and Newark. The plan would require about \$2 million to launch.

A former editor of the N.Y. Herald Tribune, Robert Burns of Englishtown, has proposed the creation of a weekly paper. This would take less money than a daily, and could be devoted entirely to local news, he said.

Other writers have also suggested weekly papers—perhaps to be distributed free to every household in Newark. A Bergen County group said it might be interested in a twice-weekly paper.

Also on the media front, the Federal Communications Commission has scheduled a hearing in Newark on March 5 on the license renewal of WHBI, an FM radio station (105.9 MC).

WHBI is licensed to Newark and was originally located here. It now has offices and studios in Manhattan.

The station has been accused of failure to maintain and file proper records; deceptive programs; discrimination in

political advertising, and information.

WHBI aims many of its programs at black and foreign-language audiences, particularly Italian and Spanish.

The station is owned by Cosmopolitan Broadcasting Corp., headed by Donald J. Lewis and Allen D. Collins.

There has been speculation some of the groups that were interested in WNJR might also seek the license of WHBI.



"Who's that man?" Young patient seems awed by Mayor Gibson as he distributed gifts in children's wards of Newark hospitals. "¿Quién es ese hombre?" Un joven paciente parece preguntar extrañado al ver al Alcalde Gibson, mientras este reparte regalos en los pabellones

## Beating the Bondsman

Project Frees Prisoners from Bail—and Jail

By C. ALAN SIMMS

A man is picked up on a charge of theft, taken to police headquarters, and held in a cell to appear in court the next day.

Under ordinary circumstances, he will then be given a date for his trial and a bail amount, or in some cases no bail at all. If he can't raise bail, he stays in jail.

Today, however, traditional requirements of posting bail bonds to insure a defendant's appearance in court are under change in Newark and East Orange through the work of the Bail Reform Project.

Charles Jackson, the project director, says the aim of his agency is to enable judges to make fairer assessments of bail amounts, by providing them with verified information on the defendant's ties to the

community, work background, education, family status and economic situation.

Jackson says his agency is "the only program actively providing a solution to the problem of unreasonable bail settings." He feels the traditional bail process is both "unfair and ineffective."

"It is ineffective," says Jackson, "in that persons who are bad risks for flight as well as potential danger to other persons can be released before trial regardless of their reliability, if they can arrange to post a money bond."

He continued: "It is unfair in that it requires the poor who are risks to remain in jail awaiting trial, even though they are legally presumed innocent and, in fact, approximately one-third are eventually found not guilty."

Jackson states that the pretrial incarceration on minor charges of persons who are unable to post bond, often results in harsher punishment than the court would impose if they were found guilty.

In addition, poor persons confined for extended periods of time because they could not make bail often fall into economic depression, loss of jobs, repossession of property bought on time payment, and disruption of family life.

Jackson's staff of six bail interviewers wait in the court detention areas to talk with defendants beginning each day at 8:30 a.m. Using special questionnaires the interviewers ask questions regarding the background of the defendant, and immediately afterward verify as much of the information as possible by telephone or in person.

Jackson declares "judges are more inclined to release defendants without bail, based on the additional character information."

The idea for the formation of a bail reform project was first instituted in New York City by the Vera Institute Priorities Foundation, which is interested in criminal justice reform. The success of that program manifested itself as a higher percentage of persons began showing up for trial.

As a result, the New Jersey court system instituted the program in Newark on May 1, 1970, on an experimental basis. On June 30, 1971, the City of Newark, through the Community Information and Referral Service and the Community Development Administration, assumed primary contract of the project.

The Bail Reform Project is located at 22 13th Ave. (624-2283), just across from the Hall of Records. CIRS has headquarters at 463 Central Ave. (481-4700) and a branch at 353 Springfield Ave. (824-3883). Thomas Carmichael is executive director of the agency.



Beverly Chisholm, nutritionist at Maternal and Infant Care Project, 877 Broad St., gives diet advice to expectant mothers. Project at 877 Broad St., sponsored by N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry, serves mothers under 18 in effort to cut city's high infant death rate.

Beverly Chisholm, Dietista del Proyecto de Cuidado Materno y Infantil en el No. 877 de Broad St., ofrece consejos, sobre la dieta que deben seguir, a un grupo de futuras madres. El Proyecto está auspiciado por el Colegio de Medicina y Dentistería de N. J.

## Telethon Raises \$5,000

By BARBARA TAYLOR

A day-long telethon, held in the rotunda and on the steps of City Hall by the City of Newark and "The Christmas Power" Committee, raised more than \$5,000.

Radio Station WNJR played a large part in the activities. Their disc jockies aired their shows from the Santa Booth installed outside City Hall for the occasion.

In the past the performance of the "Christmas Power" committee lasted for two weeks, but it was decided this year to have a one-day telethon and bring all of the activities together at this time. The telethon was largely to gather funds to help the needy of Newark to realize a brighter holiday for their families.

The Youth Services Agency, under the direction of Harold

Gibson, manned the telephones and assisted wherever possible throughout the day. Also, they volunteered to distribute canisters throughout City Hall collecting for the telethon.

The Senior Citizens Commission, too, played a large part in the telethon by caroling and assisting wherever necessary. Food was supplied throughout the day by different volunteer agencies and others.

With the money realized from the telethon, the committee purchased turkeys and food certificates to supplement Christmas dinners. The needy family names were submitted to a screening committee chaired by Mrs. Alice Garner. The committee was responsible for seeing which families were neediest and these were to be served first.

## On the Move

Three federally aided agencies in Newark have moved most of their operations to new locations.

The Community Development Administration, Newark's Model Cities agency, has centralized most of its activities at 32 Green St. The CDA has closed its old headquarters at 39 Branford Place.

The Mayor's Policy and Review Council, which oversees the Planned Variations program, has taken over the 11th floor of the office building at 24 Commerce St. It was formerly in a suite on Hill Street.

And the city's Neighborhood Youth Corps, which provides work for young people, has set up shop at 1019 Broad St. It was formerly located several blocks north on Broad Street.



En vísperas de Noche Buena, miles de Puertorriqueños sentados al rededor de sus televisores tuvieron la oportunidad de ver por última vez a Roberto Clemente.

En esta ocasión, el astro del beisbol puertorriqueño no vestía uniforme, ni había venido a hablar de deporte.

Fue un raro momento que nos ofreció la oportunidad de ver a un Roberto Clemente cansado, con la ropa algo descuidada y un brillo especial en la mirada, interrumpir, casualmente, el programa de Los Alegres Tres.

Llevaba días trabajando infatigablemente, recogiendo ropa, víveres, medicinas y dinero para los sobrevivientes de los catastróficos temblores de Nicaragua, y quería agradecer el apoyo recibido hasta la fecha e invitar al público a llevar su aportación al Estadio Hiram Bithorn, centro de la campaña.

"Pueden estar seguros," nos dijo, "de que sus aportaciones irán directamente a manos de los necesitados. Yo prometo ir personalmente a Managua, las veces que sea necesario, para hacer entrega al sufrido pueblo Nicaraguense de la ayuda que le envíen sus hermanos de Puerto Rico."

"Otra de mis razones por ir a Managua es la de ver si encuentro vivo a un jovencito a quien estaba ayudando a volver a caminar. A este joven hubo que amputarle las piernas, y meses atrás, estando yo en Nicaragua, me enteré del caso y fui a visitarlo. Me impresionó el optimismo y el deseo del muchacho por llegar a darse a valer, a pesar de que por sus pobres recursos, jamás hubiera podido volver a caminar. Comencé una colecta para habilitarle con piernas postizas y ofrecerle el debido entrenamiento para usarlas. La última vez que lo vi fue en el Hospital donde se quedaba, mientras recibía terapia."

por Raúl Dávila

On Christmas Eve thousands of Puerto Ricans seated before their television sets had the opportunity to see Roberto Clemente for the last time.

On this occasion, the Puertorrican baseball star did not don his Pittsburgh Pirates uniform or talk about sports.

It was a rare moment, which offered us the opportunity to look at a tired Roberto Clemente, the clothes a little unkempt... the eyes with a special gleam, as he casually crashed the "Los Alegres Tres" program.

For days without rest, he had been collecting clothes, food, medicine and money for the survivors of the catastrophic Nicaraguan earthquakes. He wanted to thank people for the way they backed the campaign and invite others to bring their contributions to the Hiram Bithorn Stadium, center for the collection.

"You can be sure," he said, "that whatever you give will go directly to the hands of those in need. I promise to go personally to Managua, as many times as necessary, to take to the suffering Nicaraguan people the aid that their Puerto Rican brothers are sending them."

"I have another reason for going to Managua. I want to know if I can find, alive, a young boy I was helping to walk. This boy had both legs amputated, and a few months ago, while I was in Nicaragua, I heard about the case and went to visit him. I was impressed by his optimism and his desire to become someone of value, despite the fact that he could never walk again, because he did not have the money to pay for new legs. I started the collection to get him

Y aquí su voz sonaba entrecortada por la emoción. "Tengo entendido que ese hospital fue destruido por el terremoto. No quiero pensar que el muchacho estuviera en él. Una de las cosas que haré, al llegar a Managua, será buscarlo."

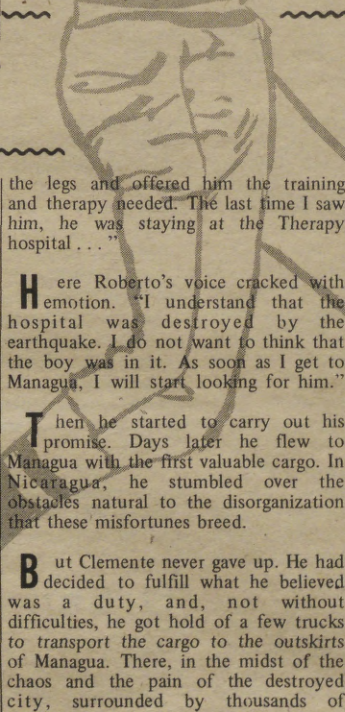
Y tal como lo prometería, comenzó a cumplirlo. Un día después volaba a Managua llevando el primero de los valiosos cargamentos. En Nicaragua comenzaron los tropiezos naturales a la desorganización que estas desgracias traen consigo. Pero Clemente estaba resuelto a cumplir con lo que él creía un deber; y, no sin dificultades, consiguió algunos camiones para llevar el cargamento hasta las afueras de Managua. Allí, en medio del caos y el dolor de la ciudad destruida, rodeado de miles de seres agradecidos, prometió regresar con otro cargamento la víspera del año, para celebrar el Año Nuevo juntos.

El resto ya lo sabe el mundo.

El segundo viaje nunca llegó a feliz término. El avión en que volaba Roberto y otras cuatro personas, explotó minutos después de despegar, precipitándose sobre las agitadas aguas del mar, apenas a una milla y media al Noroeste de San Juan. Eran, poco más de las 9:00 de la noche del 31 de Diciembre de 1972. En la Isla, el pueblo celebraba alborozado la despedida del año.

La noticia no se hizo pública hasta ya entrado el Año Nuevo. Su muerte estremeció al mundo del deporte... su muerte estremeció al mundo entero.

En Puerto Rico, donde el pueblo llevaba días haciendo preparaciones para festejar la inauguración de su nuevo gobernador, el honorable Don Rafael Hernández Colón, su muerte se dejó sentir profundamente. El nuevo gobernador, a tono con el sentimiento del pueblo Puertorriqueño, suspendió todos los festejos públicos.



the legs and offered him the training and therapy needed. The last time I saw him, he was staying at the Therapy hospital..."

Here Roberto's voice cracked with emotion. "I understand that the hospital was destroyed by the earthquake. I do not want to think that the boy was in it. As soon as I get to Managua, I will start looking for him."

Then he started to carry out his promise. Days later he flew to Managua with the first valuable cargo. In Nicaragua, he stumbled over the obstacles natural to the disorganization that these misfortunes breed.

But Clemente never gave up. He had decided to fulfill what he believed was a duty, and, not without difficulties, he got hold of a few trucks to transport the cargo to the outskirts of Managua. There, in the midst of the chaos and the pain of the destroyed city, surrounded by thousands of thankful victims, he promised to return with another cargo on New Year's Eve, so that they could celebrate the New Year together.

The world knows about the rest.

The second trip never ended happily. The plane, carrying Roberto and four other persons, exploded minutes after takeoff, plunging into the rough sea, hardly a mile-and-a-half northeast of San Juan. It was a little after 9 p.m. on December 31, 1972. In the Island, people celebrated joyously the old year's passing.

The news was not made public until well past the start of the New Year. His death shocked the

"Estoy profundamente conmovido por la trágica muerte de Roberto Clemente y de las personas que lo acompañaban," nos dice en un parte de prensa el gobernador. "Roberto murió en momentos en que se encontraba al servicio de sus semejantes."

"Nuestra juventud pierde un ídolo y un ejemplo. Nuestro pueblo pierde una de sus glorias."

El veterano pelotero Frank Robinson, quien conoció a Clemente hace 19 años en el campamento de entrenamiento de Fort Myers, en la Florida, expresó conmovido: "Uno no podía dejar de admirar a este hombre, dentro y fuera del diamante. Peloteros como él, son pocos. Verlo moverse a la izquierda para atrapar una pelota e inmediatamente volverse a la derecha para dispararla, era algo digno de verse. Pocos peloteros pueden hacerlo... ¡es una lástima que no se le reconocieran sus valores hasta tan tarde!"

En Nueva York, Tom Seaver reflexionó tristemente sobre el amigo: "Todo lo que hizo Clemente con sus 38 años de vida, casi todo lo que hizo en las Grandes Ligas, fue apasionado. Era también muy compasivo, emotivo y sincero. Esta es una pérdida horrible."

Roberto Clemente será recordado en los anales de la historia del deporte rey como uno de sus más brillantes exponentes, y a la vez, como uno de sus peloteros más incomprensidos. Tal vez su reserva, previa al reconocimiento de sus valores nacionalmente, se debió a que había muy pocos jugadores latinoamericanos en las Grandes Ligas y a los prejuicios a los cuales tuvo que someterse, que fueron incalculables. Su estoicismo y su silencio ante el prejuicio y la ignorancia, fueron interpretados por muchos como falta de coraje.

Pocos comprendieron que era su manera de dar a respetar la dignidad, la habilidad y la inteligencia de

los latinoamericanos... del Puertorriqueño.

Ahora su grandeza se verá perpetuada y reconocida al admitirsele, después de su muerte, y rompiendo con todos los cánones y requisitos, al Hall de la Fama del Beisbol en Cooperstown, N. Y. Sin embargo, la mayor gloria de Clemente estribó siempre en su alto sentido humano y caritativo, no obstante los sacrificios.

Pocas personas, sabían de su espíritu altruista, ya que Roberto no gustaba hablar de ellos.

Sobre este particular, Frank Robinson dice, "Como ser, Roberto no tenía igual. Es muy difícil encontrar personas que estén dispuestas a dejar su hogar y su familia en un día de fiesta para ir a ayudar a alguien necesitado. Todos lo echaremos de menos: el beisbol, la juventud, su gente... todos."

Una de sus mayores preocupaciones fue la de establecer y desarrollar una Ciudad Deportiva dedicada a los jóvenes y niños de Puerto Rico, que sirviera de base de entrenamiento olímpico y de centro de intercambio deportivo-juvenil con otros países.

Y ahora, irónicamente, apenas unas pocas semanas después de su muerte, este sueño va camino de realizarse. De todas partes llegan a Puerto Rico contribuciones. Instituciones, e incluso gobiernos, se han interesado en el asunto y se ha comenzado a dar forma al proyecto.

Tal vez los mayores tributos que podamos rendirle a este gran deportista, a este gran ser humano, a este gran hombre de nuestro siglo, sean los de emular su espíritu de sacrificio y caridad y aportar nuestro óbolo individual para ayudar al establecimiento definitivo de la Ciudad Deportiva que llevará su nombre. ●

## adios Clemente

world... The sports world was stunned.

In Puerto Rico, where the people had been preparing for days to celebrate the new governor's inauguration, his death was felt profoundly. The new governor, Rafael Hernández Colón, attuned to the popular grief, cancelled all public festivities.

Clemente will go down in baseball history as one of its most brilliant exponents, and at the same time, as one of its most misunderstood players. His reserved nature, before the national recognition of his values, was perhaps due to the fact there were only a few Latin American players in the big leagues and the prejudices to which he had to submit were incalculable. His stoicism and his silence in front of prejudices or ignorance were misinterpreted by many as a lack of courage.

Only a few could understand that this was his way of having the dignity, the talents and the intelligence of Latin Americans—most of all of Puertorricans—respected by others.

The veteran baseball player Frank Robinson, who met Clemente 19 years ago at the Fort Myers training camp in Florida, said: "One could not help but admire this man, in and out the baseball diamond. Players like him are few. Watching him move to his left to grab the ball and then turn to his right and fire, it was really something to see! There aren't many baseball players who can do it... It is a shame that his values were not recognized earlier in his life!"

Now his greatness will be perpetuated and recognized as he is

admitted, after death, and breaking all canons and requirements, to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N. Y. However, his biggest glory was always his high human and charitable sense of duty, no matter the sacrifice.

Few people knew about his altruistic and charitable nature because Roberto never spoke about it.

Frank Robinson, speaking on the subject, remarks: "As a human being, Roberto had no equal. It is quite difficult to find a person willing to leave his home and his family on a holiday to travel to help somebody in need. We will miss him... baseball, the kids, his people... all of us."

One of Roberto's biggest preoccupations was the establishment and development of a Sports City dedicated to the children and the youth of Puerto Rico, that could serve as an Olympic training base and as a center of juvenile sports-interchange with other countries...

And now, ironically, weeks after his death, his dream is on the way to become a reality. From all over, contributions are sent to Puerto Rico. Institutions and governments have shown interest in the matter and the project has begun to take shape.

Maybe the biggest tribute we will ever render the memory of this great sportsman, of this great human being, of this great man of our century, will be to emulate his spirit of sacrifice and charity and to contribute, individually, to the definite establishment of the Sports City that will bear his name. ●



# Central High

Continued from page 3

is nothing new about the problems that face this city's all-Black high school except for the sudden publicity.

Citing a "very serious drug problem, high absenteeism, extreme vandalism and a student lounge with a night club atmosphere," Charles Bell, Board of Education President, said recently that the high school must either be cleaned up or closed.

Principal Charles Recktenwald attributes poor grades to the high rates of absenteeism. "You can't pass a course if you don't attend," he said.

Dr. Recktenwald went on: "Many steps have been taken to alleviate the problem. The parents of any students who are consistently absent are consulted. If the student continues to be delinquent more than 16 days in a term he is advised to go to night school. This approach has been successful and absenteeism has been reduced 50 per cent."

Dr. Recktenwald reported tardiness is still a problem, "Many young people feel that when they get there, they get there. They don't realize that punctuality makes a difference to colleges and prospective employers," he continued.

The principal stressed the majority of his 1,500 students are serious about learning and they have been hurt by the image created of their school by the press. Dr. Recktenwald also mentioned he did not repudiate the reports in newspapers because he did not want to perpetuate the controversy.

Some students are working hard to improve the appearance of the 70-year-old structure. It is badly in need of all kinds of repairs. They have also emphasized that their priority is to strengthen the academic program at Central.

Dr. Recktenwald noted that even though the students' motto is "let us do our own thing," they also want the guidance of the administration and faculty. He feels that the students, along with faculty, are working together to erase the problems that they can.

With so many critical problems to solve many students said that they could not understand all the talk about a "discotheque" lounge.

They strongly believe the controversy centered around the lounge is irrelevant.

"Everybody is worried about the lounge, but nobody seems to be concerned about what's going on upstairs in the classroom," said Ana Lawrence, the Student Council president.

She said that the lounge, funded by Model Cities monies and designed by students, is a source of pride. The bright yellow walls, the rhythm and blues numbers on the juke box, the student-painted mural entitled "Wall of Respect" and relaxed cigarette smoking make the lounge a favorite spot for students during lunch periods. The proceeds from the juke box and soda machine will be given to selected graduating seniors for scholarships to college.

Ana also stated that the lounge was not open the first term, so that the accusations that students were cutting classes and failing because of it are untrue. Since its opening the lounge has been supervised by Mrs. Rowena Warren, Assistant to the Principal.

On the issue of drugs in the school, Ana feels that students are living off last year's reputation.

"There are drugs all over the city and there are students here who use them," Ana commented. However, she is convinced that all those concerned are trying their best to alleviate the problem. She says "Central has the best drug program in the city, something no one has bothered to publicize."

Dr. Recktenwald stated in very precise terms that any student caught selling drugs is immediately reported to the police and suspended for school without a second chance.

The general consensus is that, yes, there are manifold problems at Central High School but many can be solved with a lot of stubborn effort. Some are contingent upon the solution to the urban crisis, and the nation's concern and aid to Newark specifically.

Moreover, Central is not peculiar. It is a ghetto high school and many of the answers to its problems lie at the mercy of those who would never have to send their children there.



Lenildo Perez, left, and Ralph Jones of Rat and Pest Control spray kitchen with roach killer.

Lenildo Pérez, a la izquierda, y Ralph Jones de la Dirección de Control de Rat y Alimañas fumigan una cocina contra las cucarachas.

## RATS

Continued from page 1

exterminator, when directing a photographer to a large rat burrow inside a garbage storehouse.

He baited the hole with a cage trap, using peanut butter and bread as a lure, and left it. The next day they returned to find they'd caught a 10-inch rat.

According to the project field coordinator, Israel Valez, a residence on Cortland Street had a 10-ton buildup of trash and debris, requiring four truck loads to take it away.

"We can bait the houses but if the people don't keep them clean the rats will just come back," said one of the exterminators. They state that pools of stagnant water in cellars and garages will draw rats into an area just as will the scent of food.

The exterminators use various poisons to kill rat colonies, and peanut butter to lure them into traps. Captured rats are first poisoned and then autopsies are performed to observe their tolerance levels.

Serving approximately 76,000 people in a 320-block area, the project has been operating since 1969. The operation is divided into five areas:

- Community education;
- Extermination;
- Sanitation;
- Abandoned car removal;
- Code enforcement.

The project has its own dump trucks, front loaders, motor brooms and a catch basin cleaner for sewer cleaning.

Officials say they cannot estimate how many rats there are in the city, or how many have been killed by the project.

Lawson says the workers measure their effectiveness by checking the signs of rat infestation before and during a baiting cycle. If the signs decrease from 100 to 75 during the period, they figure there has been a 25 per cent reduction in rats at that location.

"The community knows us when they see us," said Valez. Many residents wave to Rat and Pest Control vehicles moving through the streets.

In one situation, a woman living on Hawthorne Avenue noticed Rat and Pest Control exterminators baiting a sewer across the street from her house.

She complained to them that garbage on the corner of

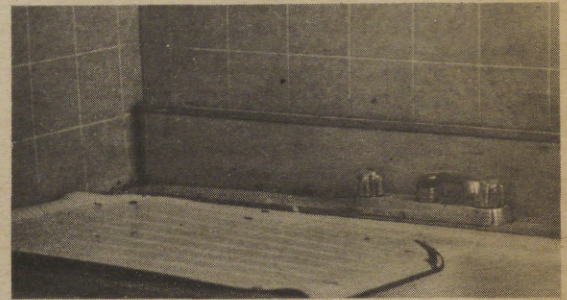


PHOTO BY AL JEFFRIES

Roaches roam freely over this kitchen sink in Newark.

Hawthorne Avenue and Fabyan Place had not been picked up in three weeks.

Valez called into the project field office at 10 Hudson Street and a dump truck was immediately sent to clean the corner.

Cleanup is a necessary, major part of the operations. According to project spokesman Howard Lawson, "Health aides go door-to-door and talk to people in the Model Neighborhood about proper sanitation, while health inspectors examine the premises for violations, and rodent habitation signs."

Another noteworthy aspect of the project is its abandoned car removal. Each week approximately 20 cars are removed from Newark streets and taken to a mill to be crushed.

The tires are taken to a fishery in Brielle, where they are dropped into the ocean to be used as hatcheries for marine life.

## 'Urban Classic' Is Dead

The Urban Classic is apparently dead.

Sponsorship of the annual football game between Morgan State College and Rutgers University is being scrapped by the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce.

In spite of intensive fanfare, attendance and proceeds fell below expectations.

The first game, in 1971, netted about \$30,000. The second game, in New Brunswick on Nov. 18, yielded only \$20,000 -- even though attendance was almost as good as the first year.

The money is used for summer recreation for youth and the aged in Newark and three other communities where Rutgers has campuses. Newark

The monies received from the mill and the fishery are put into a fund for equipment maintenance and other state-approved expenditures.

Unfortunately, the project's most serious drawback is that funds once used to buy insecticides have been cut from the budget. Now they are funded only for rat poisons, which means that if they are called on a case to exterminate rats, and the premises are overrun with roaches, they will not be able to help.

"Roaches carry as many germs and disease as do rats," say the exterminators. "What do you tell a lady who's got roaches running all over, but you don't have any spray?"

The project employs professional exterminators and health aides trained by the N.J. State Department of Health. It is supported by a special act of Congress through the state and federal health departments.

### READ INFORMATION

gets the biggest share because it sells the most tickets.

The board of directors of the chamber has voted to explore other ways of raising funds for city summer programs in the future years.

The game had been promoted by city officials and various agencies, including the Urban Coalition and the Urban League.

### Newsworthy

The Urban Institute of Essex County College was featured in a recent issue of American Education magazine.

The institute arranges for 40 new college graduates to work towards master's degrees while teaching at Essex College and aiding community projects.

## Coach Aids Kenyans

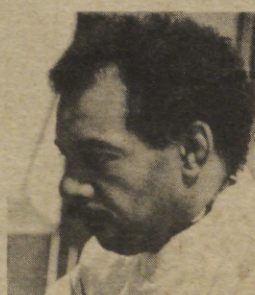
Herbert Tobias, coordinator of athletics at Essex County College, recently served as chief therapist for the Kenyan delegation to the All-Africa Games in Lagos, Nigeria.

Tobias, an authority on sports medicine, was a guest of the Kenya Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association. He spent two weeks in Africa at the games.

He also served as a trainer for Kenyans at the Olympics in Munich last summer.

Tobias, a resident of Newark, first became involved with Kenyan athletes in 1967, when he served as an exchange tutor in the East African nation.

In Newark he has arranged seminars and clinics to train



nonprofessionals to treat athletic injuries, and has helped develop jobs for amateur athletic trainers.

He has raised funds on his own to pay for all his trips and to buy materials for training and treatment.



# Model Cities Future

Continued from page 1

Director of the Community Development Administration, David Dennison, who also heads the MPRO, "We should at least have some activities running until July 1, 1974."

Referring to the local need for "consolidation of policy and project development," Dennison said the federal cutback to programs sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.), will probably cost Model Cities its fourth and fifth year fundings.

"The city will have to be frugal enough to evaluate and cut out border-line projects," meaning those that do not tie into overall city strategy, Dennison said.

Money allocated to CDA on Nov. 1, 1972, for the third action year, must be stretched until 1974, when it is hoped that funds for community development will be available through special revenue sharing, he said.

It is expected that CDA and the Policy and Review Office will be merged into a single agency, for the sake of both economy and efficiency.

According to plans drawn up by the MPRO, which have been approved by its Citizens Advisory Board, the remaining funds of Model Cities and Planned Variations total approximately \$5,196,000.

These funds have been divided into allocations for specific categories designated as priority goals by the mayor and city council.

Among new allocations are: \$100,000 for the establishment of a city engineering department to concentrate on physical development and land clearance;

\$210,000 for "sanitation enforcement," in which the police department will purchase trucks to remove cars parked illegally during street clean-up days;

\$70,000 to establish an "Office of the Senior Citizen" in the Health and Welfare Department. Presently no administrative office exists to serve Newark's senior citizens;

\$285,000 for development and implementation of an early warning system against housing abandonment. Presently it takes

up to a year to determine if a house has been abandoned.

In addition, \$200,000 has been allocated for the Newark Economic Development Corporation (NEDC) and minority Enterprises Small Business Investment Corp. (MESBIC) for small business loans.

Approximately \$2 million will go to the Health and Welfare Department for child care, health centers, and health satellite stations, the North Jersey Community Union, the Multi-Phasic Drug Treatment Center, senior citizen transport, and demolition.

Other allocations include: \$482,000 for a "fiscal accountability computer system" in the Finance Department; \$476,000 to the Newark Housing Authority for relocation; \$620,000 to the Board of Education for curriculum development and teacher training; \$250,000 to the Public Works Department for lot cleanup enforcement; \$50,000 to the office of the Mayor for an "affirmative action" program for construction employment.

\$300,000 will go to legal services, \$50,000 to the city personnel department to better administrative operations, and \$127,000 to maintain the Mayor's Policy and Review staff and the Citizens Advisory Board's administrative functions.

Dennison said the budget package is only a "conceptual framework" of a more specific breakdown to be drawn up at a later date.

"I only want them (the city council) to pass the conceptual framework, so we can get it to HUD by April 1 deadline," said Dennison.

If all the money can be spent by early April and another budget submitted to HUD, Newark may receive approximately half of the original second-year Planned Variations allocation (\$2.2 million). It was previously feared this money would be lost by Nixon's directive.

But if the money is not spent by April, then Newark stands to lose all the present funds, in addition to the prospective second year PV money.

## RENT STRIKE CONTINUES

Continued from page 1

project begin paying again.

Mrs. Gray said some tenant representatives had sold out for high-paying jobs and special favors, but she has rejected offers of jobs from housing authority officials.

Mrs. Lucille Peterson, president of the Kretschmer Homes Senior Citizens Tenant Association, accused Rone and his allies of "selling tenants down the drain, by begging the NHA for forgiveness."

Tenants have continued to complain of broken windows and doors, inadequate lighting and security, stalled elevators, and neglect and harassment by NHA officials. The authority claims it can't make improvements until it collects more rents.

In another development, the Stella Wright tenants have been supported by the Institute of Social Relations of the

Archdiocese of Newark. The head of the Wright Tenants, Toby Henry, and a Catholic priest, Rev. Thomas Comerford, were recently jailed for 32 days for returning to tenants the rent money that had been collected.

Rev. John L. Paprocki, director of the social relations group, issued a statement calling Stella Wright "an ugly scar on the face of the city of Newark... an indictment of a community that has complacently ignored, or at least tolerated, the intolerable."

The priest assailed the planners who designed an "inefficient, uneconomical, impractical monster that destroys the very spirit of its inhabitants." He blamed conditions at Stella Wright on "substandard construction, inadequate maintenance and lack of tenant pride."

## CITY OF NEWARK 1973 PROPOSED EXPENDITURES

(In Thousands)	Percentage
Mayor's Office	\$ 5,678 4.5%
City Clerk	797 .6%
Central Services	4,180 3.3%
Recreation and Parks	2,482 1.9%
Public Works	17,388 13.6%
Public Safety (Police and Fire)	40,368 31.6%
Health and Welfare	9,268 7.3%
Capital Improvements	1,162 .9%
Debt Service-Local and School	17,279 13.5%
Mandatory-Local and School	14,730 11.5%
Miscellaneous (Unclassified)	14,439 11.3%
	\$127,671 100.00%

## Suburban Teacher's Slur Angers Morton Librarian

The librarian at Morton Street School has angrily protested a slur on inner-city school children by a former Newark teacher.

Mrs. Paul C. Clifford of Upper Montclair, the librarian, was irked by a recent New York Times story about a visit to Ridge Street School by a Class of third-graders from Florham Park.

The Florham Park teacher, Mrs. Marie D'Amico, was quoted as saying she chose Ridge Street for the visit because "I used to teach there. It's a pretty good school. We couldn't take these kids to a rough school. I frankly would be afraid."

Mrs. Clifford fired off a letter to tell Mrs. D'Amico "you have nothing of which to be afraid."

The librarian wrote: "My own seven children went through Montclair schools, and I find our Morton Street children just as polite to visitors, if anything more affectionate and certainly far more appreciative, than my own children and their classmates. I find them, in

fact, much like all the other children I know, except for the advantages that come with higher incomes and better living conditions in the suburbs."

She said a visiting student from Italy spent three days at Morton and told her: "Those children make you feel like a queen."

Mrs. Clifford also cited a letter the school received after a fourth grade class took a cruise around Manhattan Island. A Circle Line guide wrote: "In five years as a cruise guide I have rarely come across a better group."

The librarian invited Mrs. D'Amico to pay a visit to Morton Street or a similar school. Mrs. Clifford said recently she has received no reply from Florham Park.

Mrs. Clifford, who's been at Morton Street three years, said she wrote the letter because "anybody who had been paid by the city of Newark shouldn't spread such a story... I don't like the feeling to get around that there's something to be afraid of here."

## Bigger, Better Year at Museum

The state of the Newark Museum is good, according to reports at its 63rd annual meeting.

For the second year in a row museum attendance increased. Total attendance for 1972 was 172,487, an increase of 3,500 over the previous year. This increase was attributed to special exhibitions and activities. The education department served 67,000 school children last year.

The report cited the museum's efforts to work with the community. Special exhibitions are being circulated to institutions throughout the city. The museum maintains an Arts Workshop at the NAACP Cultural Center on Elizabeth Avenue. Among groups using the museum's facilities were the Ukrainians and Spanish-speaking organizations.

A \$50,000 gift from an anonymous trustee,

together with other contributions, enabled the museum to acquire the former Eye and Ear Infirmary property next to the Museum Garden to be used as a parking lot.

Up-to-date fire and safety equipment has been installed in the museum buildings through the city's capital budget. Also, extensive repairs are being made on the Ballantine House next to the museum. The house will be entered in the National Register of Historic Buildings and its ground floor will be opened to the public as a decorative arts museum in future years.

The year's additions to the museum collections included a portrait by Joshua Johnston, the first professional black artist in America.

## Parents Play Role in Title I

Parents are playing a bigger role, than ever before in Newark's Title I program.

That's the word from Mrs. Elayne Brodie, chairman of the Central Parents Council of the Board of Education's Federal Assistance Program.

Title I provides special instruction and services for nearly 25,000 Newark children in 79 public and private schools and institutions.

This year the federal aid is being concentrated in the lower grades, and focused on one major goal: Improved reading. It is hoped all the children in the program can be taught to read on grade levels.

Parents have been organized

into local, area and citywide councils. They help plan budgets and projects in each school, and evaluate Title I's accomplishments.

Each school has its own council, which works with the Title I coordinator and staff to develop a joint home-and-school approach to education.

At the top is the Central Parents Council, which meets each third Thursday of the month at the Board of Education to review the Title I effort and make recommendations to local, state and federal officials.

In recent months the central council has worked on educational and recreational

## Cut in Taxes

Continued from page 2

—city, county, and schools. After all other revenues are totaled, the property tax must supply the difference between what is needed and what is available.

These three budgets add together to make the general property tax rate per \$100 of assessed valuation. It is the general property tax rate that people often hear repeated. The 1973 tax rate, which is based on the adopted school budget, the proposed municipal budget, and the preliminary county budget, will be \$9.46 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

Mayor Gibson recently took three dozen state senators and assemblymen on a bus tour to stress the city's needs. The lawmakers were reminded often during the ride that much of Newark's property is exempt from taxes.

The city is trying to persuade the state to resume the \$9.2 million yearly payments that have been made ever since the medical college took over Martland Hospital. The payments ended in 1972.

The mayor has also noted the \$14.7 million in federal revenue sharing is for two full years, and the city will not have such a large amount to cushion the budget in 1974.

The mayor has told his administration that the biggest concern for 1973 is to live within the city's limited resources. In addition to the \$19.5 million to be raised for the city's operating budget, the school budget will require \$57.5 million. The third level of government to demand general property tax funds is Essex County, for \$23 million. Thus the combined 1973 property tax levy will be approximately \$100 million, which is \$2.5 million less than 1972.

plans for Newark's vast watershed area, and reviewed the Lippincott reading course, which has been effective in Philadelphia schools.

Mrs. Brodie, chairman of the central council, is also education chairman of the Newark NAACP. Other officers of the council are Charles Mabray, first vice chairman; Mrs. Nettie Conyers, second vice chairman, and Mrs. Marguerite Bush, secretary.

Further information about Title I is contained in "ESEA," the Title I newsletter, edited by Chester Coleman. Copies are available from Federal Assistance Programs, 31 Green St. (733-7112).



## Mini-Noticias

### NUEVA CLINICA PARA DROGADICTOS

La Agencia de Planeamiento y Coordinación Contra la Adicción de las Drogas en la ciudad de Newark (APCA), espera poder abrir el antiguo Babies Hospital, localizado en el número 15 de la Avenida Roseville, como un nuevo centro multifacético para el tratamiento de drogadicotos, compuesto de servicios para residentes y pacientes ambulatorios.

Entre los servicios se ofrecerá tratamiento médico y unidad de toxificación con facilidad de 45 camas; laboratorio para detección de hepatitis y anemia, etc.; 120 camas para residentes de corta estadía y servicios de referimiento para tratamiento con metadona,

### PROYECTO PARA EL CONTROL DE RATAS

El proyecto para el Control de Ratas y Alimañas de Newark, que cuenta en su personal con 14 exterminadores y el equipo necesario para combatirlos, está a la disposición de aquellos hogares, negocios, solares infestados, carros y vehículos abandonados, pertenecientes a personas o familias que no puedan costear el pago de un exterminador comercial, y ofrecerá el servicio gratis.

El proyecto también trabaja de casa en casa enseñando a los inquilinos cómo pueden evitar la infestación de ratas y alimañas en sus hogares. Es importante la limpieza absoluta dentro y fuera del hogar, en sótanos, áticos, alcantarillas, patios, área de basuras, etc. y de disponer de desperdicios de comida, papeles, y otras basuras en zafacones debidamente cerrados.

Para servicio e información llame al teléfono 622-1129.

### HUELGA DE INQUILINOS DE CASERIOS

Las Organizaciones de Inquilinos de los Caseríos Columbus, Kretchmer, Scudder y Stella Wright se oponen a aceptar la tregua entre el Concilio de Inquilinos de Newark y la Autoridad de Hogares, que de ser aceptada hubiera terminado la huelga de inquilinos el día 1ro. de Febrero.

Los inquilinos de estos caseríos se quejan de que a ún no se ha cumplido con las reparaciones y el mejoramiento de facilidades y servicios por los cuales reclamaban. En estos caseríos aún es deplorable la condición de puertas y ventanas, el servicio de seguridad, el alumbramiento, y el funcionamiento de elevadores.

Los inquilinos piden el respaldo del público para que la Autoridad de Hogares tome acción rápida y solucione esta degradante situación. Mientras tanto, todos ellos, al rehusar continuar pagando renta, se arriesgan al desahucio.

### CONTINUA BRUTALIDAD POLICIACA

De acuerdo al Alcalde Gibson, el mal trato a los ciudadanos continúa siendo un problema en Newark, ya que no ha habido mejoras al respecto desde su elección en 1970.

La mayoría de las quejas vienen de parte de ciudadanos hispanos.

El Alcalde ha referido las querellas al Departamento de Policía para ser investigadas, y recomienda un estricto y fuerte plan de disciplina y control para poner coto al asunto.

### CONSEJO MEDICO POR TELEFONO GRATIS

Si su niño enferma y no tiene —o nó puede conseguir— el doctor de la familia, entonces llame a Hospitales Unidos (United Hospitals), y reciba gratis consejo médico, instrucciones de primeros auxilios y la aclaración de si es necesario, llevar al paciente en casos de emergencia al hospital.

Este nuevo servicio está a su disposición los días de semana, llamando al teléfono 484-8000 y pidiendo las extensiones 424, 425,

### PRESION ALTA: PRUEBAS GRATIS

El Programa de Planificación de Familia y la Asociación del Corazón del Condado de Essex patrocinan un programa semanal de pruebas gratis para la presión arterial en la extensión del Ironbound de la Oficina de Planificación de Familia, localizada en el 361 de Lafayette Street en Newark, los Miércoles de 12 a 3 p.m. y los Jueves de 9 a.m. a 3 p.m.

Se mantendrá un archivo de cada persona y en caso de que se descubra presión arterial se les referirá a un doctor o a una clínica.

### TITULO I MEJORARA SISTEMA DE LECTURA

Los padres tendrán una mayor actividad dentro del Programa Título 1 de Newark este año. Título 1 proveerá instrucción especial y servicios a cerca de 25.000 niños en 79 escuelas públicas y privadas, concentrando en los grados primarios y en el mejoramiento de la lectura para hacer que la habilidad por leer del niño vaya de acuerdo al grado escolar. Los padres serán organizados en concilios locales, de área y municipales para planear presupuestos y proyectos

## Never Too Young

Newark high school students are joining a new journalism project sponsored by INFORMATION and the Board of Education.

The young people will be gathering facts and writing about their schools and their neighborhoods. Some of their stories will be published under their bylines in future issues of INFORMATION.

Our adult editors and writers will meet regularly with the young journalists and help them sharpen their skills. We'll also help them improve their own school papers.

The after-school program is open free to any high school student living in Newark. Further information is available from Tom Skinner at the Public Information Office, 45 Branford Place, 623-3120.

# WHAT'S HAPPENING?

All community groups are invited to send us notices of meetings, shows, games, trips, exhibits, etc. Please send them by the 15th of each month before publication to INFORMATION Newspaper, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102. There is no charge for any listing.

Compiled by ALESIA RAINES

The Department of Parks and Recreation is holding registration for its programs 5 every day through March 7 at the Ironbound and John F. Kennedy Recreation Centers and the Morris Avenue and Wilson Avenue Pools.

Free income tax help for inner-city residents by the N. J. Society of Certified Public Accountants, Monday to Friday, 6 to 8:30 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. UCC headquarters, 445 Central Ave. (Through April 14.)

MONDAY, March 5  
School Holiday Program — 1:00 Computer Demonstration; 1:30 Planetarium Performance; 2:30 Electricity Demonstration, Newark Museum, 43 Washington St.  
Crispus Attucks Day. Schools closed.

TUESDAY, March 6  
East Side Adult School Registration, 7:30-9:00 p.m.  
Fund-raising dinner for Newark Boys Chorus, Gov. Cahill and Mayor Gibson will speak. Robert Treat Hotel.

WEDNESDAY, March 7  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 9  
West Side Adult School Registration — 7:00-9:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10  
Talk: "Animals in the Mini-Zoo," 12:30 p.m., Newark Museum.  
Children's Program, 1:30 p.m., Newark Museum.

SUNDAY, March 11  
Concert "The Friends of Early Music" 3:00 p.m., Newark Museum.  
Vocal Concert by Marilyn Gaynor, soprano, at Union Chapel AME Church, 209 Wainwright St. 3:30 p.m.

Benefit concert for Newark Community Center of the Arts. Seton Hall Student Center, South Orange, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 13  
Regular Meeting of Combined PTA's Newark Day Center will be held at 305 Halsey Street Unit, 7:30 p.m.

### AN ICE IDEA

Why wait for winter? You can skate now at Branch Brook Ice Center. It's open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning, afternoon and evening. It's also open Tuesday evening, but closed all day Thursday.

Luncheon Lecture — U. S. — China Relations by Dr. John Tsu, Newark Museum. Tickets \$3.50. Lecture at 12:45 (free).

FRIDAY, March 16  
West Side Adult School Registration, 7:00-9:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 17  
Computer Demonstration, Newark Museum, 12:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 18  
Science Program, "Crystals" by Dr. Alice Blount, Newark Museum, 2:30 p.m.

38th annual St. Patrick's Day parade begins from Ivy Hill Park at 1:30 p.m. Parade route is east on Mt. Vernon Place, North on Sanford Ave., West on South Orange Ave. to city line.

MONDAY, March 19  
Harpichord Recital, Robert Smith. Sacred Heart Cathedral, 8:30 p.m., Clifton & 6th Aves.

## ¿QUE PASA?

Invitamos a todas las agencias y grupos comunales a enviarnos noticias de sus reuniones, espectáculos, juegos, viajes, exhibiciones, etc. Toda información al respecto debe llegarnos antes del 15 del mes, y ser dirigida al Periódico INFORMACION, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102.

Compilada por MONICA ROJAS

El Departamento de Parques y Recreos está esperando matrículas para estos programas diarios a partir de Marzo 7, en los Centros de Recreación Ironbound y John F. Kennedy y las Piscinas de las Avenidas Morris y Wilson.  
La Sociedad de Contadores Públicos Autorizados de N.J., ayudará gratuitamente a los residentes de Newark a hacer la declaración de impuestos (Income Tax). De lunes a Viernes de 6:00 a 8:30 p.m. y Sábados de 10:00 a.m. a 4:00 p.m. en los Cuarteles del U.C.C., 445 Central Ave. (Hasta Abril 14).

JUEVES, Marzo 1ro.  
El Teatro de Niños Puertorriqueños comienza ensayos para "Fiesta de las Madres", 75 Park Ave., 8:00 p.m.

SABADO, Marzo 3  
ASPIRA de Newark patrocina viaje a Ramapo College para estudiantes de 3er. y 4o. año de Escuela Superior.

DOMINGO, Marzo 4  
Comienza play-off de la Liga de Basket-ball de FOCUS Boy Scout, Broadway, 2:00 p.m.

ASPIRA patrocina viaje de estudiantes a Nueva York a ver Obras de Teatro Puertorriqueño "Los Angeles se han Fatigado" y "Hiel Nuestra de Cada Día," presentadas por Henry St. Settlement Theater, 3rd St., Nueva York, 2:00 p.m.

LUNES, Marzo 5  
Matrículas para conferencia de jóvenes Puertorriqueños de 14 a 25 años. Ver St. Sanabria en FOCUS, 469 Broad St. de 9:00 a.m. a 5:00 p.m. en días de semana. (Desde el 5 hasta el 30 de Marzo.)

Programa Escolar Festivo - 1:00 Demostración de Computadores; 1:30 Representación Planetaria; 2:30 Demostración de Electricidad, Museo

WEDNESDAY, March 21  
Symposium on fund-raising for Newark social agencies. All day at Robert Treat Hotel.  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 25  
The Ballet's Greatest Hits, Family Concert by N. J. Symphony, Symphony Hall, 1020 Broad St., Tickets \$1.00 ea.  
Film Program — Newark Museum 2:00 & 3:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 27  
Board of Education meeting, West Kinney Junior High School, 301 W. Kinney St., 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 29  
Museum Exhibition — Tibet, A lost world. Newark Museum. Weekdays 12:50-5:00 p.m. Sundays & Holidays 1:00-5:00 p.m.

de Newark, 45 Washington St.  
Crispus Attucks Day. Escuelas cerradas.

MARTES, Marzo 6  
Matrícula de estudiantes en la Escuela para Adultos del Norte. 7:30 a 9 p.m.

Comida en beneficio de los Coros de Niños de Newark. Hablarán el Gobernador Cahill y el Alcalde Gibson. Robert Treat Hotel.

MIÉRCOLES, Marzo 7  
Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad. Alcaldía - 1:00 p.m.  
Play-off de Liga de Baloncesto de FOCUS Boys Club, Broadway - 7:00 p.m.

VIERNES, Marzo 9  
Matrícula de estudiantes en la Escuela para Adultos del Norte - 7 a 9 p.m.

SABADO, Marzo 10  
Conferencia: "Animales en el Zoológico," 12:30 p.m. - Museo de Newark.

Programa para Niños - 1:30 p.m., Museo de Newark.  
Reunión de L.A.C.E.C.O. - Elección de Nueva directiva y preparación para Fiesta de Aniversario y Toma de Posesión en Abril - 5:00 p.m.

DOMINGO, Marzo 11  
Juego final de Play-off de la Liga de Baloncesto de F.O.C.U.S. Boys Club - Broadway, 2:00 p.m.

Concierto: "Los Amigos de la Música Antigua," — Museo de Newark - 3:00 p.m.

Concierto en beneficio del Centro de Artes de la Comunidad de Newark. Seton Hall Student Center—South Orange, 4:00 p.m.

2da. Comida-Baile Anual de la Asociación Cívica Ramón Añeses. Thoms Restaurant, 80 Park Ave. - Comida-Buffer comienza a las 6:00 p.m.

MARTES, Marzo 13  
Reunión ordinaria de la Asociación Conjunta de Padres y Maestros en el Centro Diurno de Newark, 305 Halsey St. Unit - 7:30 p.m.

Puerto Rican Ladies YM-YW Action Center celebra Open House para anunciar la apertura de su nuevo Centro al Sur de Newark. 75 Park Ave., 1:00 a 6:00 p.m.

VIERNES, Marzo 16  
Matrícula de estudiantes en la Escuela para Adultos del Norte - 7 a 9 p.m.

SABADO, Marzo 17  
Demostración de Computadores, — Museo de Newark, 1230 p.m.

DOMINGO, Marzo 18  
38vo. Desfile Anual del Día de San Patricio. Se inicia en el Parque de Ivy Hill a la 1:30 p.m. dirigiéndose hacia el Oriente sobre la Calle Mt. Vernon Place, luego al Norte sobre la Avenida Sanford, terminando al Occidente sobre la Ave. South Orange hasta el final de la línea de la ciudad.

MIÉRCOLES, Marzo 21  
Conferencia sobre colecta en beneficio de las agencias sociales de Newark.—Robert Treat Hotel. Todo el día.

INFORMATION  
45 BRANFORD PLACE  
NEWARK, N.J. 07102